

# Auth0 Exercise - Data Engineer

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## Exercise

### Introduction

Attached is a reduced set of data, consisting on various tables:

*dataset\_emails*: One row per email, represents an email of a person that signed up to Auth0 on <https://auth0.com> *dataset\_pageviews*: One row per combination of url group and email, represents the # of visits of each email to a specific page group. *dataset\_tenants*: One row per tenant, it's the account entity we use in Auth0 when you signup, other admins (emails) can be invited to the same tenant *dataset\_relations*: One email can be associated with many tenants, and one tenant with many emails, so this is the relationship table that tells you which tenants are associated with which emails

This is real data from all emails signed up on July, but without any PII involved.

### Requirements

You need to use R to solve this exercise, it's recommended to use R Studio to work on the solution.

Recommended packages: \* dplyr - General data wrangling \* tidyr - Data reshaping \* ggplot2 - One of the best charting libraries, very flexible

To load the data, execute: `load('exerciseData.rda')`

### Exercise

We want to analyze our customer data, and better understand them.

Please identify:

- The top 10 countries by active enterprise users
- The top 10 operating systems by open and total tickets
- The distribution of pageviews per group
- The distribution differences on pageviews per login method
- What differences do you find between developers and non-developers?
- What are the most and least used technologies in tenants?
- Please mark any inconsistencies you find in the data that you'd research further if you were working at Auth0
- Create at least 3 visualizations using R which you consider interesting for the provided data

```
# Loading the libraries
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':  
##  
## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## Loading tidyverse: ggplot2  
## Loading tidyverse: tibble  
## Loading tidyverse: tidyr  
## Loading tidyverse: readr  
## Loading tidyverse: purrr
```

```
## Conflicts with tidy packages -----
```

```
## filter(): dplyr, stats  
## lag(): dplyr, stats
```

```
library(ggplot2)  
library(reshape)
```

```
##  
## Attaching package: 'reshape'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:tidyr':  
##  
## expand, smiths
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':  
##  
## rename
```

```
library(data.table)
```

```
## -----
```

```
## data.table + dplyr code now lives in dtplyr.  
## Please library(dtplyr)!
```

```
## -----
```

```
##  
## Attaching package: 'data.table'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:reshape':  
##  
## melt
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':  
##  
## transpose
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##   between, last
```

```
library(gridExtra)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'gridExtra'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##   combine
```

```
#loading the data
load('exerciseData.rda')

#observing the dataset variables
str(dataset_emails)
```

```
## Classes 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame':   13127 obs. of  12 variables:
## $ email_id      : chr  "1" "2" "3" "4" ...
## $ invited_to_dashboard : logi FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE ...
## $ country       : chr  "Japan" "Australia" "Brazil" "Malaysia" ...
## $ role          : chr  "developer" "" "developer" "developer" ...
## $ company_source : chr  "None" "Salesforce" "None" "Salesforce" ...
## $ company_employees : int  NA 1058 NA 5 5 NA NA NA NA ...
## $ source_group   : chr  "Direct" "Direct" "Direct" "Google" ...
## $ sperating_system : chr  "Windows 10" "Windows 10" "Android" "Mac OS X" ...
## $ browser       : chr  "Chrome" "Chrome" "Chrome Mobile" "Chrome" ...
## $ dashboard_sessions : int  2 4 9 4 2 7 1 1 7 2 ...
## $ login_method   : chr  "auth0" "google-oauth2" "auth0" "auth0" ...
## $ is_socialmedia_influencer: logi FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE ...
```

```
str(dataset_tenants)
```

```
## Classes 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame':   10752 obs. of  15 variables:
## $ tenant_id      : chr  "1" "2" "3" "4" ...
## $ region         : chr  "europe" "master" "master" "australia" ...
## $ paid           : logi FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE ...
## $ active_users_last_30d : int  NA NA NA NA 2 0 NA 0 1 1 ...
## $ active_social_users_last_30d : int  NA NA NA NA 0 0 NA 0 0 0 ...
## $ active_enterprise_users_last_30d : int  NA NA NA NA 0 0 NA 0 0 0 ...
## $ total_apps     : int  1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 9 2 ...
## $ connection_types : chr  "" "" "" "" ...
## $ technologies_used : chr  "" "" "" "" ...
## $ used_features   : chr  "" "" "" "" ...
## $ environment     : chr  "" "" "" "" ...
## $ account_open_tickets : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ account_total_tickets : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ deployment_type : chr  "dm_public_cloud" "dm_public_cloud" "dm_public_cloud" ...
## $ anomaly_breached_password_detection: logi FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE ...
```

```
str(dataset_pageviews)
```

```
## Classes 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame':   153974 obs. of  3 variables:
## $ email_id : chr  "4327" "7729" "1806" "1790" ...
## $ type_page: chr  "Dashboard Clients" "Dashboard Clients" "Dashboard Clients" "Dashboard Rules" ...
## $ visits   : int  516 303 365 226 80 1 6 64 8 11 ...
```

```
str(dataset_relation)
```

```
## Classes 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame':   11757 obs. of  2 variables:
## $ email_id : chr  "5393" "5501" "3232" "8619" ...
## $ tenant_id: chr  "3128" "919" "3484" "4338" ...
```

```
options(scipen=999)
```

## Question 1

### The top 10 countries by active enterprise users

```
# Dataframe of country and top 10 active enterprise users
# Using dplyR functions like joins, select, mutate, group_by, summarise, filter(), etc. to subset the d
top_10_countries_active_enterprise_users <- dataset_emails %>%
  left_join(dataset_relation, by ="email_id") %>%
  left_join(dataset_tenants, by ="tenant_id") %>%
  select(country, active_enterprise_users_last_30d) %>%
  mutate(active_enterprise_users_last_30d =
    ifelse(is.na(active_enterprise_users_last_30d), 0, active_enterprise_users_last_30d)) %>%
  group_by(country) %>%
  summarise(sum_of_active_enterprise_users = sum(active_enterprise_users_last_30d)) %>%
  arrange(desc(sum_of_active_enterprise_users)) %>%
  filter(country!="") %>% top_n(10)
```

```
## Selecting by sum_of_active_enterprise_users
```

```
print(data.frame(top_10_countries_active_enterprise_users))
```

```
##           country sum_of_active_enterprise_users
## 1   United States          410100
## 2   Czech Republic           57866
## 3         India            28956
## 4         France            28933
## 5         Canada            19604
## 6         Sweden             2169
## 7        Australia            1680
## 8   United Kingdom            1560
## 9          Israel             1003
## 10    New Zealand              837
```

## Question 2

### The top 10 operating systems by open and total tickets

```
# Using dplyR functions like joins, select, mutate, group_by, summarise, filter(), etc. to subset the d
top_10_operating_systems_open_tickets <- dataset_emails %>%
  left_join(dataset_relation, by = "email_id") %>%
  left_join(dataset_tenants, by = "tenant_id") %>%
  select(sperating_system, account_open_tickets) %>%
  mutate(account_open_tickets = ifelse(is.na(account_open_tickets), 0, account_open_tickets)) %>%
  group_by(sperating_system) %>% summarise(sum_of_account_open_tickets = sum(account_open_tickets)) %>%
  arrange(desc(sum_of_account_open_tickets)) %>%
  filter(sperating_system != "") %>% top_n(10)
```

```
## Selecting by sum_of_account_open_tickets
```

```
print(data.frame(top_10_operating_systems_open_tickets))
```

```
##   sperating_system sum_of_account_open_tickets
## 1      Mac OS X      688
## 2   Windows 8.1      248
## 3   Windows 10      238
## 4   Windows 7       89
## 5      Linux       53
## 6     Ubuntu       14
## 7    Android        6
## 8       iOS         5
## 9      Other         5
## 10   Chrome OS        2
## 11   Windows 8        2
```

## Question 3

### The distribution of pageviews per group

For this question, I have identified different factors related to the source groups and page type w.r.t. the page views. The following code shows the pageview distribution per page type for each group, as well as few other distributions like page views per group and page views per page type. I have visualized the results for few results to get the clearer understanding.

```
# Page Views group by source group and individual page type
page_views_per_group_with_page_type <- dataset_emails %>%
  left_join(dataset_pageviews, by = "email_id") %>%
  mutate(visits = ifelse(is.na(visits), 0, visits)) %>%
  group_by(source_group, type_page)

# Total Page Views grouped by source group
page_views_per_group <- dataset_emails %>%
  left_join(dataset_pageviews, by = "email_id") %>%
```

```

mutate(visits = ifelse(is.na(visits),0,visits))%>%
group_by(source_group) %>%
summarise(views=sum(visits)) %>%
arrange(desc(views))

# Percentage of page views per source group for each page type
page_views_per_group$views <- page_views_per_group$views / sum(page_views_per_group$views)*100

# Plotting the top 20 results
visual_page_views_per_group <- dataset_emails %>%
  left_join(dataset_pageviews, by = "email_id") %>%
  mutate(visits = ifelse(is.na(visits),0,visits))%>%
  group_by(source_group) %>%
  summarise(views=sum(visits)) %>%
  arrange(desc(views)) %>%
  top_n(20)

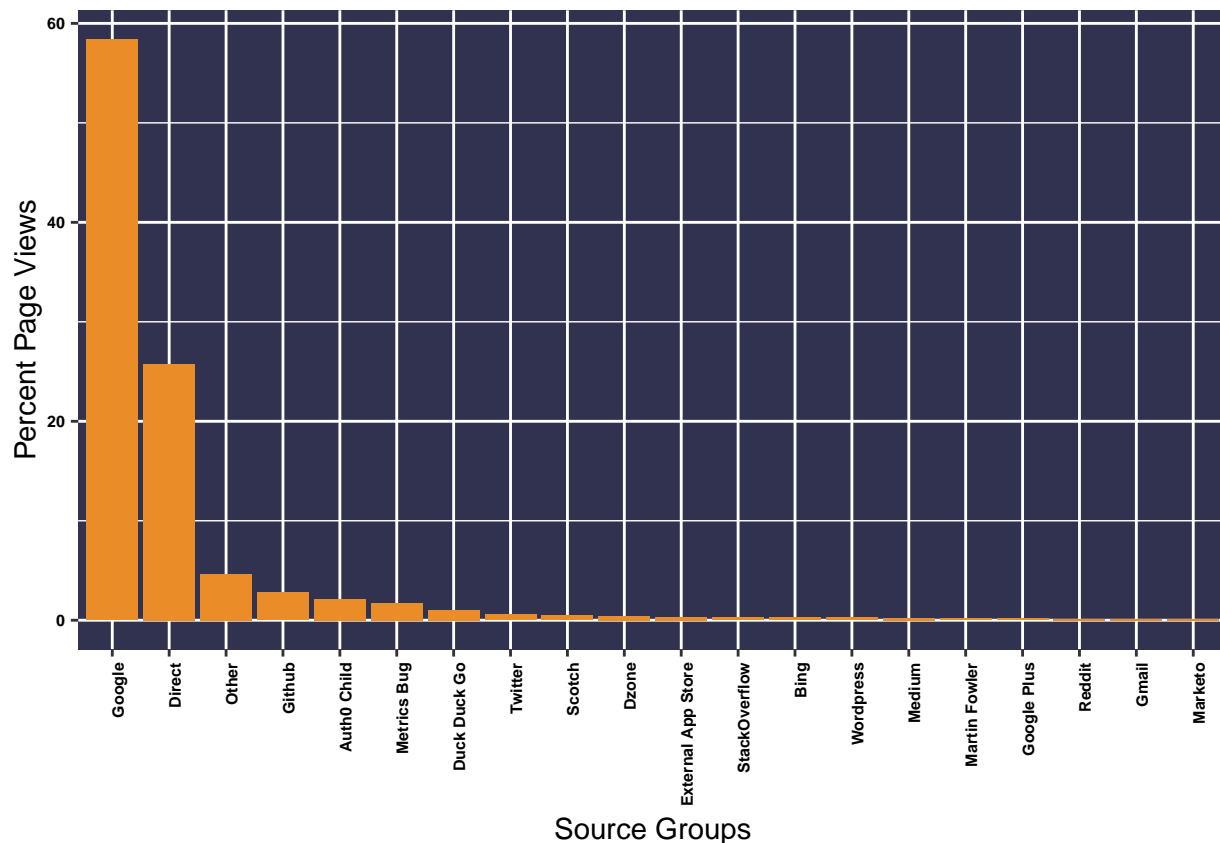
## Selecting by views

visual_page_views_per_group$views <- visual_page_views_per_group$views / sum(visual_page_views_per_group$views)

# Using ggplot
visual_page_views_per_group$source_group <- factor(visual_page_views_per_group$source_group, levels = v
p1 <- ggplot(visual_page_views_per_group, aes(x = visual_page_views_per_group$source_group, y = visual_
  geom_bar(stat = "identity",fill = "#ea8c27") +
  theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = "#31324F",
    colour = "#31324F",
    size = 0.5, linetype = "solid"), axis.text.x = element_text(face="bold",
    axis.text.y = element_text(face="bold", color="black", size=6))+ xlab("Source Groups") +
  ylab("Percent Page Views")

# Displaying the plot of page views per source group
p1

```



```
# Page views grouped by page types
```

```
page_views_per_page_type <- dataset_emails %>%
  left_join(dataset_pageviews, by = "email_id") %>%
  mutate(visits = ifelse(is.na(visits), 0, visits)) %>%
  group_by(type_page) %>%
  summarise(views = sum(visits)) %>%
  arrange(desc(views))
```

```
page_views_per_page_type$views <- page_views_per_page_type$views / sum(page_views_per_page_type$views)
```

```
# Plotting the top 20 results
```

```
visual_page_views_per_page_type <- dataset_emails %>%
  left_join(dataset_pageviews, by = "email_id") %>%
  mutate(visits = ifelse(is.na(visits), 0, visits)) %>%
  group_by(type_page) %>%
  summarise(views = sum(visits)) %>%
  arrange(desc(views)) %>%
  top_n(20)
```

```
## Selecting by views
```

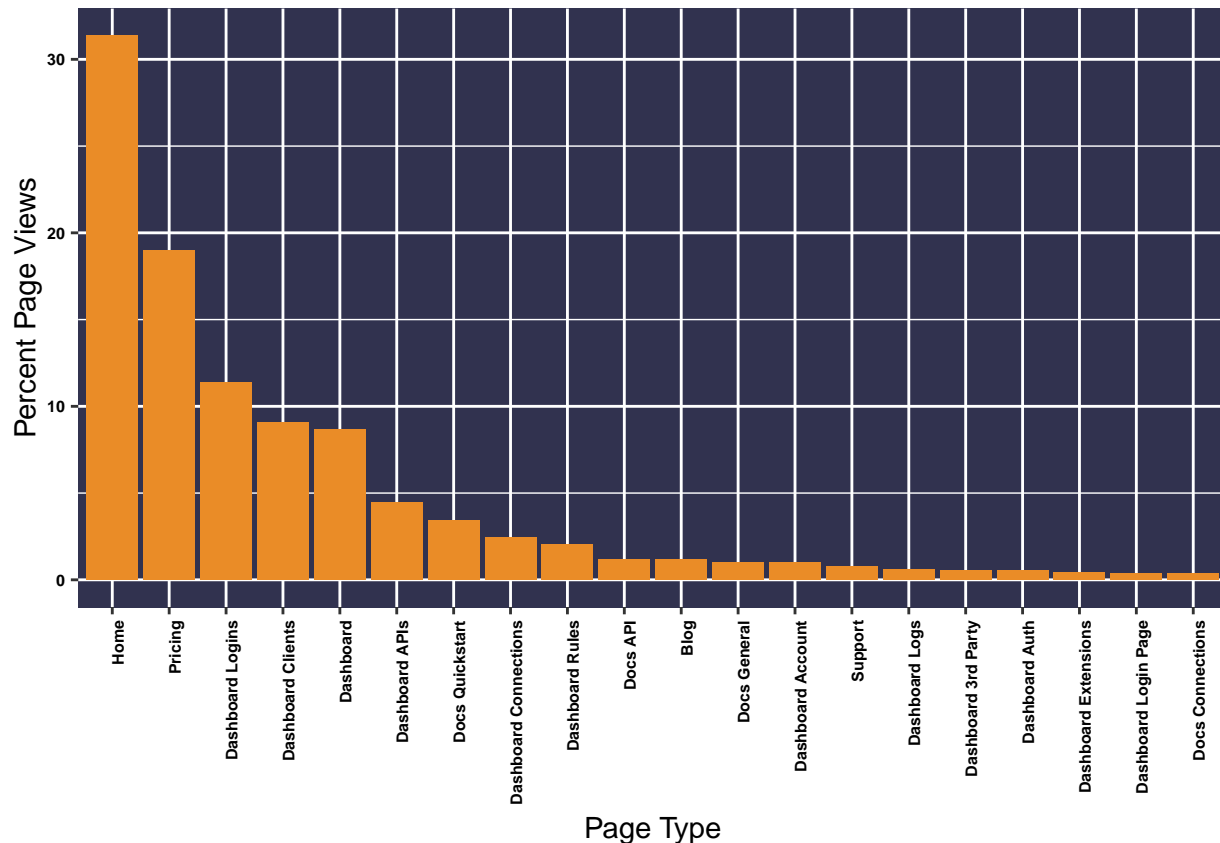
```
visual_page_views_per_page_type$views <- visual_page_views_per_page_type$views / sum(visual_page_views_per_page_type$views)
```

```
# Using ggplot
```

```
visual_page_views_per_page_type$type_page <- factor(visual_page_views_per_page_type$type_page, levels =
p1 <- ggplot(visual_page_views_per_page_type, aes(x = visual_page_views_per_page_type$type_page, y = views))
```

```
geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = "#ea8c27") +
theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = "#31324F",
  colour = "#31324F",
  size = 0.5, linetype = "solid"), axis.text.x = element_text(face="bold",
  axis.text.y = element_text(face="bold", color="black", size=6))+ xlab("Page Type") +
ylab("Percent Page Views")

# displaying the plot of page views per page type without considering the group
p1
```



## Question 4

### The distribution differences on pageviews per login method

For this question, the distribution for the page views per page type w.r.t every login method is shown. Then, further the distribution of page views grouped w.r.t login\_method is visualized without considering the granularities of the page types for each method.

```
# Identifying the distribution of page view per login method for each page type
page_per_views_login_method <- dataset_emails %>%
  left_join(dataset_pageviews, by = "email_id") %>%
  mutate(visits = ifelse(is.na(visits), 0, visits)) %>%
  select(login_method, type_page, visits) %>%
  group_by(login_method, type_page) %>%
```



```

summarize(total_visits = sum(visits))

print(data.frame(page_per_views_login_method))

```

##	login_method	type_page	total_visits
## 1	adfs	Blog	1
## 2	adfs	Dashboard	284
## 3	adfs	Dashboard Account	9
## 4	adfs	Dashboard Auth	29
## 5	adfs	Dashboard Clients	247
## 6	adfs	Dashboard Connections	114
## 7	adfs	Dashboard Emails	6
## 8	adfs	Dashboard invite	5
## 9	adfs	Dashboard Logins	80
## 10	adfs	Dashboard Rules	66
## 11	adfs	Docs Emails	1
## 12	adfs	Docs Extensions	1
## 13	adfs	Docs General	9
## 14	adfs	Docs IdP	1
## 15	adfs	Docs Protocols	1
## 16	adfs	Docs Quickstart	19
## 17	adfs	Home	687
## 18	adfs	Support	16
## 19	auth0	About	366
## 20	auth0	AuthCatalog	4457
## 21	auth0	Availability	135
## 22	auth0	Blog	23449
## 23	auth0	Changelog	32
## 24	auth0	Compliance	83
## 25	auth0	Dashboard	200719
## 26	auth0	Dashboard 3rd Party	12684
## 27	auth0	Dashboard Account	24633
## 28	auth0	Dashboard APIs	99695
## 29	auth0	Dashboard Auth	12688
## 30	auth0	Dashboard Breached Password	2486
## 31	auth0	Dashboard Clients	204611
## 32	auth0	Dashboard Connections	57428
## 33	auth0	Dashboard Emails	9129
## 34	auth0	Dashboard Extensions	9929
## 35	auth0	Dashboard invite	5068
## 36	auth0	Dashboard Login Page	9111
## 37	auth0	Dashboard Logins	281398
## 38	auth0	Dashboard Logs	15600
## 39	auth0	Dashboard MFA	5838
## 40	auth0	Dashboard Rules	48832
## 41	auth0	Docs Addons	186
## 42	auth0	Docs API	26834
## 43	auth0	Docs Appliance	736
## 44	auth0	Docs CMS	326
## 45	auth0	Docs Connections	7686
## 46	auth0	Docs Connector	406
## 47	auth0	Docs Emails	1138
## 48	auth0	Docs Extensions	1909

## 49	auth0	Docs General	22579
## 50	auth0	Docs hosted pages	1171
## 51	auth0	Docs i18n	40
## 52	auth0	Docs IdP	4046
## 53	auth0	Docs Integrations	1047
## 54	auth0	Docs Library Auth0js	2609
## 55	auth0	Docs Library Lock	8275
## 56	auth0	Docs Library Lock Android	330
## 57	auth0	Docs Library Lock iOS	522
## 58	auth0	Docs MFA	1016
## 59	auth0	Docs Protocols	2742
## 60	auth0	Docs Quickstart	73299
## 61	auth0	Docs Rules	2010
## 62	auth0	Docs Scenarios	1705
## 63	auth0	Docs Services	120
## 64	auth0	Docs Support	320
## 65	auth0	Docs Tutorials	1966
## 66	auth0	E-Books	956
## 67	auth0	Events	1
## 68	auth0	Glosaries	30
## 69	auth0	Hiring	378
## 70	auth0	Home	669770
## 71	auth0	Japanese Site	438
## 72	auth0	Learn Case Study	68
## 73	auth0	Learn Competition	123
## 74	auth0	Learn CSM	13
## 75	auth0	Learn Guide	712
## 76	auth0	Learn Offer	26
## 77	auth0	Learn Tutorial	1373
## 78	auth0	Learn Use Case	355
## 79	auth0	Learn Verticals	16
## 80	auth0	OpenSource	199
## 81	auth0	Other	208
## 82	auth0	Partners	10
## 83	auth0	Press	57
## 84	auth0	Pricing	445419
## 85	auth0	Products	1736
## 86	auth0	Resources	258
## 87	auth0	Rules	378
## 88	auth0	Security	306
## 89	auth0	Signup page	5030
## 90	auth0	Solutions	644
## 91	auth0	Support	19616
## 92	auth0	University	414
## 93	auth0	User Program	71
## 94	auth0	Website Education	1145
## 95	auth0	<NA>	0
## 96	github	About	88
## 97	github	AuthCatalog	1654
## 98	github	Availability	22
## 99	github	Blog	10012
## 100	github	Changelog	4
## 101	github	Compliance	9
## 102	github	Dashboard	47211

## 103	github	Dashboard 3rd Party	3365
## 104	github	Dashboard Account	5221
## 105	github	Dashboard APIs	25127
## 106	github	Dashboard Auth	2047
## 107	github	Dashboard Breached Password	567
## 108	github	Dashboard Clients	54241
## 109	github	Dashboard Connections	15359
## 110	github	Dashboard Emails	1029
## 111	github	Dashboard Extensions	2167
## 112	github	Dashboard invite	692
## 113	github	Dashboard Login Page	2043
## 114	github	Dashboard Logins	41723
## 115	github	Dashboard Logs	2639
## 116	github	Dashboard MFA	1352
## 117	github	Dashboard Rules	9952
## 118	github	Docs Addons	76
## 119	github	Docs API	6795
## 120	github	Docs Appliance	240
## 121	github	Docs CMS	15
## 122	github	Docs Connections	2067
## 123	github	Docs Connector	56
## 124	github	Docs Emails	220
## 125	github	Docs Extensions	364
## 126	github	Docs General	6360
## 127	github	Docs hosted pages	347
## 128	github	Docs i18n	8
## 129	github	Docs IdP	966
## 130	github	Docs Integrations	485
## 131	github	Docs Library Auth0js	796
## 132	github	Docs Library Lock	2064
## 133	github	Docs Library Lock Android	98
## 134	github	Docs Library Lock iOS	108
## 135	github	Docs MFA	155
## 136	github	Docs Protocols	440
## 137	github	Docs Quickstart	21695
## 138	github	Docs Rules	425
## 139	github	Docs Scenarios	448
## 140	github	Docs Services	16
## 141	github	Docs Support	40
## 142	github	Docs Tutorials	542
## 143	github	E-Books	1103
## 144	github	Events	1
## 145	github	Glosaries	17
## 146	github	Hiring	238
## 147	github	Home	205418
## 148	github	Japanese Site	330
## 149	github	Learn Case Study	4
## 150	github	Learn Competition	45
## 151	github	Learn CSM	4
## 152	github	Learn Guide	153
## 153	github	Learn Offer	13
## 154	github	Learn Tutorial	501
## 155	github	Learn Use Case	72
## 156	github	Learn Verticals	2

## 157	github	OpenSource	66
## 158	github	Other	55
## 159	github	Press	5
## 160	github	Pricing	109736
## 161	github	Products	488
## 162	github	Resources	48
## 163	github	Rules	77
## 164	github	Security	89
## 165	github	Signup page	1593
## 166	github	Solutions	111
## 167	github	Support	3156
## 168	github	University	39
## 169	github	User Program	29
## 170	github	Website Education	384
## 171	github	<NA>	0
## 172	google-apps	About	57
## 173	google-apps	AuthCatalog	30
## 174	google-apps	Availability	10
## 175	google-apps	Blog	171
## 176	google-apps	Changelog	3
## 177	google-apps	Compliance	8
## 178	google-apps	Dashboard	1035
## 179	google-apps	Dashboard 3rd Party	46
## 180	google-apps	Dashboard Account	207
## 181	google-apps	Dashboard APIs	607
## 182	google-apps	Dashboard Auth	40
## 183	google-apps	Dashboard Breached Password	16
## 184	google-apps	Dashboard Clients	1001
## 185	google-apps	Dashboard Connections	601
## 186	google-apps	Dashboard Emails	60
## 187	google-apps	Dashboard Extensions	108
## 188	google-apps	Dashboard invite	38
## 189	google-apps	Dashboard Login Page	102
## 190	google-apps	Dashboard Logins	985
## 191	google-apps	Dashboard Logs	106
## 192	google-apps	Dashboard MFA	96
## 193	google-apps	Dashboard Rules	451
## 194	google-apps	Docs Addons	1
## 195	google-apps	Docs API	456
## 196	google-apps	Docs Appliance	35
## 197	google-apps	Docs Connections	156
## 198	google-apps	Docs Connector	9
## 199	google-apps	Docs Emails	1
## 200	google-apps	Docs Extensions	29
## 201	google-apps	Docs General	437
## 202	google-apps	Docs hosted pages	12
## 203	google-apps	Docs IdP	44
## 204	google-apps	Docs Integrations	3
## 205	google-apps	Docs Library Auth0js	21
## 206	google-apps	Docs Library Lock	58
## 207	google-apps	Docs Library Lock Android	14
## 208	google-apps	Docs Library Lock iOS	13
## 209	google-apps	Docs MFA	44
## 210	google-apps	Docs Protocols	51

## 211	google-apps	Docs Quickstart	2187
## 212	google-apps	Docs Rules	28
## 213	google-apps	Docs Scenarios	21
## 214	google-apps	Docs Services	17
## 215	google-apps	Docs Support	62
## 216	google-apps	Docs Tutorials	50
## 217	google-apps	Glosaries	2
## 218	google-apps	Hiring	112
## 219	google-apps	Home	10093
## 220	google-apps	Learn Case Study	4
## 221	google-apps	Learn CSM	1
## 222	google-apps	Learn Guide	11
## 223	google-apps	Learn Offer	6
## 224	google-apps	Learn Tutorial	7
## 225	google-apps	Learn Use Case	11
## 226	google-apps	OpenSource	3
## 227	google-apps	Other	7
## 228	google-apps	Partners	1
## 229	google-apps	Press	4
## 230	google-apps	Pricing	9706
## 231	google-apps	Products	26
## 232	google-apps	Resources	4
## 233	google-apps	Rules	2
## 234	google-apps	Security	17
## 235	google-apps	Signup page	6
## 236	google-apps	Solutions	2
## 237	google-apps	Support	440
## 238	google-apps	University	23
## 239	google-apps	User Program	1
## 240	google-apps	Website Education	2
## 241	google-apps	<NA>	0
## 242	google-oauth2	About	220
## 243	google-oauth2	AuthCatalog	5299
## 244	google-oauth2	Availability	110
## 245	google-oauth2	Blog	20683
## 246	google-oauth2	Changelog	5
## 247	google-oauth2	Compliance	32
## 248	google-oauth2	Dashboard	138030
## 249	google-oauth2	Dashboard 3rd Party	8838
## 250	google-oauth2	Dashboard Account	15323
## 251	google-oauth2	Dashboard APIs	73195
## 252	google-oauth2	Dashboard Auth	8423
## 253	google-oauth2	Dashboard Breached Password	1533
## 254	google-oauth2	Dashboard Clients	146892
## 255	google-oauth2	Dashboard Connections	36838
## 256	google-oauth2	Dashboard Emails	4607
## 257	google-oauth2	Dashboard Extensions	6500
## 258	google-oauth2	Dashboard invite	2479
## 259	google-oauth2	Dashboard Login Page	6077
## 260	google-oauth2	Dashboard Logins	186491
## 261	google-oauth2	Dashboard Logs	7511
## 262	google-oauth2	Dashboard MFA	4450
## 263	google-oauth2	Dashboard Rules	32607
## 264	google-oauth2	Docs Addons	200

## 265	google-oauth2	Docs API	20060
## 266	google-oauth2	Docs Appliance	456
## 267	google-oauth2	Docs CMS	181
## 268	google-oauth2	Docs Connections	6805
## 269	google-oauth2	Docs Connector	238
## 270	google-oauth2	Docs Emails	819
## 271	google-oauth2	Docs Extensions	1448
## 272	google-oauth2	Docs General	16469
## 273	google-oauth2	Docs hosted pages	965
## 274	google-oauth2	Docs i18n	19
## 275	google-oauth2	Docs IdP	3009
## 276	google-oauth2	Docs Integrations	953
## 277	google-oauth2	Docs Library Auth0js	1905
## 278	google-oauth2	Docs Library Lock	5804
## 279	google-oauth2	Docs Library Lock Android	542
## 280	google-oauth2	Docs Library Lock iOS	483
## 281	google-oauth2	Docs MFA	771
## 282	google-oauth2	Docs Protocols	1527
## 283	google-oauth2	Docs Quickstart	55666
## 284	google-oauth2	Docs Rules	1563
## 285	google-oauth2	Docs Scenarios	1378
## 286	google-oauth2	Docs Services	73
## 287	google-oauth2	Docs Support	146
## 288	google-oauth2	Docs Tutorials	1377
## 289	google-oauth2	E-Books	1977
## 290	google-oauth2	Glosaries	15
## 291	google-oauth2	Hiring	292
## 292	google-oauth2	Home	535892
## 293	google-oauth2	Japanese Site	270
## 294	google-oauth2	Learn Case Study	35
## 295	google-oauth2	Learn Competition	86
## 296	google-oauth2	Learn CSM	15
## 297	google-oauth2	Learn Guide	483
## 298	google-oauth2	Learn Offer	1
## 299	google-oauth2	Learn Tutorial	1348
## 300	google-oauth2	Learn Use Case	212
## 301	google-oauth2	Learn Verticals	10
## 302	google-oauth2	OpenSource	143
## 303	google-oauth2	Other	176
## 304	google-oauth2	Press	13
## 305	google-oauth2	Pricing	294603
## 306	google-oauth2	Products	1777
## 307	google-oauth2	Resources	135
## 308	google-oauth2	Rules	239
## 309	google-oauth2	Security	247
## 310	google-oauth2	Signup page	4029
## 311	google-oauth2	Solutions	465
## 312	google-oauth2	Support	10435
## 313	google-oauth2	University	227
## 314	google-oauth2	User Program	33
## 315	google-oauth2	Website Education	848
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## 322	hus_2dor8KMpxRrz1P2U	Dashboard APIs	12
## 323	hus_2dor8KMpxRrz1P2U	Dashboard Breached Password	5
## 324	hus_2dor8KMpxRrz1P2U	Dashboard Clients	45
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## 346	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Dashboard 3rd Party	56
## 347	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Dashboard Account	18
## 348	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Dashboard APIs	190
## 349	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Dashboard Auth	4
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## 353	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Dashboard Emails	16
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## 355	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Dashboard invite	5
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## 358	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Dashboard Logs	21
## 359	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Dashboard MFA	12
## 360	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Dashboard Rules	246
## 361	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Docs API	43
## 362	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Docs Connections	33
## 363	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Docs Connector	1
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## 365	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Docs Extensions	23
## 366	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Docs General	58
## 367	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Docs hosted pages	3
## 368	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Docs IdP	21
## 369	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Docs Library Auth0js	15
## 370	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Docs Library Lock	8
## 371	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Docs Protocols	9
## 372	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Docs Quickstart	66

## 373	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Docs Rules	13
## 374	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Docs Scenarios	9
## 375	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Docs Tutorials	15
## 376	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Home	351
## 377	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	Learn Tutorial	1
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## 389	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Blog	16
## 390	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Dashboard	64
## 391	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Dashboard 3rd Party	90
## 392	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Dashboard Account	3
## 393	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Dashboard APIs	10
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## 396	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Dashboard Connections	34
## 397	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Dashboard Extensions	4
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## 399	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Dashboard Logs	7
## 400	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Dashboard MFA	1
## 401	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Dashboard Rules	2
## 402	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Docs Connections	1
## 403	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Docs General	7
## 404	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Docs Protocols	18
## 405	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Docs Quickstart	31
## 406	hus_DTiKzwvwlFeny8xs	Home	34
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## 413	hus_hUfFpFnqNDMDJeog	Pricing	613
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## 419	hus_iJckQ078KuHB36p1	Dashboard Auth	1
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## 421	hus_iJckQ078KuHB36p1	Dashboard Clients	30
## 422	hus_iJckQ078KuHB36p1	Dashboard Connections	19
## 423	hus_iJckQ078KuHB36p1	Dashboard Emails	1
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## 453	hus_KnUSS5orPSNWEnpQ	Docs Rules	3
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## 472	hus_MTw5WpOLId8zySmU	Dashboard Connections	4
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## 501	hus_ogb3hDPKAif3RxpV	Docs Tutorials	3
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## 527	hus_sPlMeFjSSuKmsVfI	Docs General	2
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## 543	hus_w5qVGHn96mXRvaHF	Dashboard Clients	27
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## 583	linkedin	Availability	1
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## 585	linkedin	Dashboard	3456
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## 587	linkedin	Dashboard Account	247
## 588	linkedin	Dashboard APIs	897

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## 595	linkedin	Dashboard invite	33
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## 597	linkedin	Dashboard Logins	1645
## 598	linkedin	Dashboard Logs	189
## 599	linkedin	Dashboard MFA	84
## 600	linkedin	Dashboard Rules	275
## 601	linkedin	Docs API	328
## 602	linkedin	Docs Appliance	12
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## 604	linkedin	Docs Extensions	23
## 605	linkedin	Docs General	282
## 606	linkedin	Docs hosted pages	14
## 607	linkedin	Docs IdP	56
## 608	linkedin	Docs Library Auth0js	44
## 609	linkedin	Docs Library Lock	110
## 610	linkedin	Docs Library Lock Android	26
## 611	linkedin	Docs Library Lock iOS	3
## 612	linkedin	Docs MFA	8
## 613	linkedin	Docs Protocols	22
## 614	linkedin	Docs Quickstart	946
## 615	linkedin	Docs Rules	15
## 616	linkedin	Docs Scenarios	48
## 617	linkedin	Docs Support	1
## 618	linkedin	Docs Tutorials	20
## 619	linkedin	E-Books	139
## 620	linkedin	Hiring	47
## 621	linkedin	Home	5396
## 622	linkedin	Learn Guide	20
## 623	linkedin	Learn Tutorial	9
## 624	linkedin	Learn Use Case	2
## 625	linkedin	Other	5
## 626	linkedin	Pricing	987
## 627	linkedin	Products	16
## 628	linkedin	Resources	3
## 629	linkedin	Rules	1
## 630	linkedin	Security	1
## 631	linkedin	Signup page	20
## 632	linkedin	Solutions	6
## 633	linkedin	Support	419
## 634	linkedin	Website Education	32
## 635	linkedin	<NA>	0
## 636	waad	Dashboard	20
## 637	waad	Dashboard 3rd Party	1
## 638	waad	Dashboard Account	5
## 639	waad	Dashboard Auth	2
## 640	waad	Home	24
## 641	windowslive	About	20
## 642	windowslive	AuthCatalog	475

## 643	windowslive	Availability	10
## 644	windowslive	Blog	1194
## 645	windowslive	Compliance	8
## 646	windowslive	Dashboard	12372
## 647	windowslive	Dashboard 3rd Party	1415
## 648	windowslive	Dashboard Account	1212
## 649	windowslive	Dashboard APIs	7727
## 650	windowslive	Dashboard Auth	754
## 651	windowslive	Dashboard Breached Password	162
## 652	windowslive	Dashboard Clients	13601
## 653	windowslive	Dashboard Connections	2781
## 654	windowslive	Dashboard Emails	468
## 655	windowslive	Dashboard Extensions	618
## 656	windowslive	Dashboard invite	164
## 657	windowslive	Dashboard Login Page	775
## 658	windowslive	Dashboard Logins	15501
## 659	windowslive	Dashboard Logs	796
## 660	windowslive	Dashboard MFA	430
## 661	windowslive	Dashboard Rules	3599
## 662	windowslive	Docs Addons	15
## 663	windowslive	Docs API	1583
## 664	windowslive	Docs Appliance	30
## 665	windowslive	Docs CMS	19
## 666	windowslive	Docs Connections	709
## 667	windowslive	Docs Connector	10
## 668	windowslive	Docs Emails	57
## 669	windowslive	Docs Extensions	85
## 670	windowslive	Docs General	1603
## 671	windowslive	Docs hosted pages	79
## 672	windowslive	Docs i18n	1
## 673	windowslive	Docs IdP	234
## 674	windowslive	Docs Integrations	45
## 675	windowslive	Docs Library Auth0js	169
## 676	windowslive	Docs Library Lock	446
## 677	windowslive	Docs Library Lock Android	42
## 678	windowslive	Docs Library Lock iOS	35
## 679	windowslive	Docs MFA	81
## 680	windowslive	Docs Protocols	123
## 681	windowslive	Docs Quickstart	5389
## 682	windowslive	Docs Rules	126
## 683	windowslive	Docs Scenarios	105
## 684	windowslive	Docs Services	2
## 685	windowslive	Docs Support	18
## 686	windowslive	Docs Tutorials	165
## 687	windowslive	E-Books	113
## 688	windowslive	Hiring	20
## 689	windowslive	Home	29754
## 690	windowslive	Learn Case Study	7
## 691	windowslive	Learn Competition	3
## 692	windowslive	Learn Guide	28
## 693	windowslive	Learn Tutorial	112
## 694	windowslive	Learn Use Case	22
## 695	windowslive	OpenSource	14
## 696	windowslive	Other	14

## 697	windowslive	Pricing	20333
## 698	windowslive	Products	117
## 699	windowslive	Resources	4
## 700	windowslive	Rules	7
## 701	windowslive	Security	25
## 702	windowslive	Signup page	324
## 703	windowslive	Solutions	44
## 704	windowslive	Support	1068
## 705	windowslive	University	71
## 706	windowslive	User Program	4
## 707	windowslive	Website Education	94
## 708	windowslive	<NA>	0

```
# Identifying the distribution of page views for each login method without considering the individual p
page_views_just_with_login_method <- dataset_emails %>%
  left_join(dataset_pageviews, by ="email_id") %>%
  mutate(visits = ifelse(is.na(visits),0,visits))%>%
  select(login_method, visits) %>%
  group_by(login_method) %>%
  summarize(total_visits = sum(visits)) %>%
  top_n(10)
```

```
## Selecting by total_visits
```

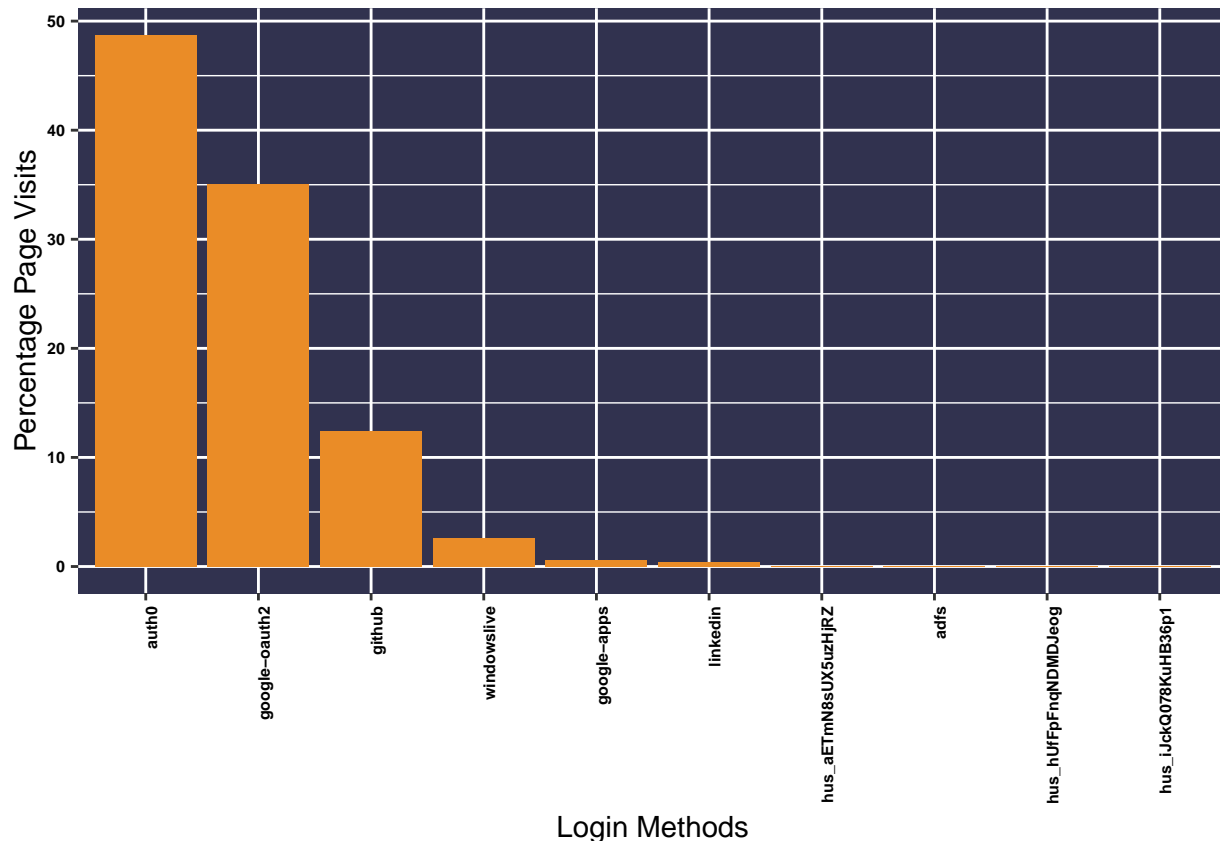
```
print(data.frame(page_views_just_with_login_method))
```

##	login_method	total_visits
## 1	adfs	1576
## 2	auth0	2341139
## 3	github	595127
## 4	google-apps	30018
## 5	google-oauth2	1683006
## 6	hus_aETmN8sUX5uzHjRZ	3271
## 7	hus_hUfFpFnqNDMDJeog	619
## 8	hus_iJckQ078KuHB36p1	551
## 9	linkedin	20612
## 10	windowslive	127431

```
# Finding the percentage views and ordering them
page_views_just_with_login_method$total_visits <- page_views_just_with_login_method$total_visits / sum
page_views_just_with_login_method$login_method <- factor(page_views_just_with_login_method$login_method

# Creating a plot of page views per login method
p4 <- ggplot() + geom_bar(aes(y = total_visits, x = login_method), data = page_views_just_with_login_me
  stat = "identity", fill="#ea8c27") +
  theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = "#31324F",
    colour = "#31324F",
    size = 0.5, linetype = "solid"), axis.text.x = element_text(face="bold"
    axis.text.y = element_text(face="bold", color="black", size=6)) +ylab("Percentage Page Visits")

# printing the distribution of page views per login method
p4
```



Referring to visualization and dataframe - “page\_views\_just\_with\_login\_method”

As you can see in the sorted plot, the distribution is mostly divided into six login\_methods as we can see the significant percentage of page\_visits for these login methods - auth0 , google-oauth2, github, windowsslive, google-apps and linkedin. The login methods like “hus\_iJckQ078KuHB36p1” looks unfamiliar to me and I would definitely consider doing more research as it might be the case of unauthorized login and thats why the data appears like this.

## Question 5

What differences do you find between developers and non-developers?

```
# Filtering emails_dataset to have developers and non-developers separated without considering blank role
role_df <- dataset_emails %>%
  filter(role!="") %>%
  mutate(Designation = ifelse(role %in% c("developer", "Software Developer", "Software Engineer III, Workday Analytics"), "Developer", "Non-Developer"))
```

## Considering the Numeric Variables

Identifying the numeric data variables to see if there are any significant differences between developers and non developers by considering the mean values for different numeric data points w.r.t

```

# Mean & Total page visits by developer and non developers
role_page_visits <- role_df %>%
  left_join(dataset_pageviews, by="email_id") %>%
  mutate(visits = ifelse(is.na(visits), 0, visits)) %>%
  group_by(Designation) %>%
  summarize(avg=mean(visits))

role_page_visits <- spread(role_page_visits, Designation, avg)
rownames(role_page_visits) <- "Page Visits"

```

## Warning: Setting row names on a tibble is deprecated.

```

# Mean & Total "account_total_tickets" by developer vs non developer
tickets_total <- role_df %>%
  left_join(dataset_relation, by="email_id") %>%
  left_join(dataset_tenants, by="tenant_id") %>%
  mutate(account_total_tickets = ifelse(is.na(account_total_tickets), 0, account_total_tickets)) %>%
  group_by(Designation) %>%
  summarize(avg=mean(account_total_tickets))

tickets_total <- spread(tickets_total, Designation, avg)
rownames(tickets_total) <- "account_total_tickets"

```

## Warning: Setting row names on a tibble is deprecated.

```

# Mean & Total "account_open_tickets" by developer vs non developer
tickets_open <- role_df %>%
  left_join(dataset_relation, by="email_id") %>%
  left_join(dataset_tenants, by="tenant_id") %>%
  mutate(account_open_tickets = ifelse(is.na(account_open_tickets), 0, account_open_tickets)) %>%
  group_by(Designation) %>%
  summarize(avg=mean(account_open_tickets))

tickets_open <- spread(tickets_open, Designation, avg)
rownames(tickets_open) <- "account_open_tickets"

```

## Warning: Setting row names on a tibble is deprecated.

```

# Mean & Total Dashboard Sessions by developer vs non developer
sessions_dashboard <- role_df %>%
  mutate(dashboard_sessions = ifelse(is.na(dashboard_sessions), 0, dashboard_sessions)) %>%
  group_by(Designation) %>%
  summarize(avg=mean(dashboard_sessions))

sessions_dashboard <- spread(sessions_dashboard, Designation, avg)
rownames(sessions_dashboard) <- "Average Dashboard Sessions"

```

## Warning: Setting row names on a tibble is deprecated.



```

# Mean & Total active users last 30 days for developers and non developers
role_df_active_users_30d <- role_df %>%
  left_join(dataset_relation,by="email_id") %>%
  left_join(dataset_tenants, by="tenant_id") %>%
  mutate(active_users_last_30d = ifelse(is.na(active_users_last_30d),0,active_users_last_30d)) %>%
  group_by(Designation) %>%
  summarize(avg=mean(active_users_last_30d))

role_df_active_users_30d <- spread(role_df_active_users_30d, Designation, avg)
rownames(role_df_active_users_30d) <- "Average Number of active users in last 30 days"

```

## Warning: Setting row names on a tibble is deprecated.

```

# Mean & Total "total apps" for developers and non developers
role_df_total_apps_tenants <- role_df %>%
  left_join(dataset_relation,by="email_id") %>%
  left_join(dataset_tenants, by="tenant_id") %>%
  mutate(total_apps = ifelse(is.na(total_apps),0,total_apps)) %>%
  group_by(Designation) %>%
  summarize(avg=mean(total_apps))

role_df_total_apps_tenants <- spread(role_df_total_apps_tenants, Designation, avg)
rownames(role_df_total_apps_tenants)<-"Average Number of Applications configured per tenant"

```

## Warning: Setting row names on a tibble is deprecated.

## Pre-processing for categorical variables

```

# Joining role_df with tenants dataframe using relations dataframe.
role_df_tenants_combined<- role_df%>% left_join(dataset_relation,by="email_id") %>% left_join(dataset_

#calculate_percentage calculates the percentage value for every column value
calculate_percentage <- function(dataframe){
  dataframe$Developer <- dataframe$Developer / sum(dataframe$Developer)*100
  dataframe$`Non-Developer` <- dataframe$`Non-Developer` / sum(dataframe$`Non-Developer` )*100
  return(dataframe)
}

# Trim function using gsub() to remove all the leading and trailing whitespaces
trim <- function (x) gsub("^\\s+|\\s+$", "", x)

```

## Categorical Variables analysis

```

# Login Method count differences between developer and non developer
role_df_login <- role_df_tenants_combined %>%
  group_by(Designation, login_method) %>%
  summarise(count=n())

```

```
role_df_login <- spread(role_df_login, Designation, count) %>% top_n(5)
```

```
## Selecting by Non-Developer
```

```
role_df_login <- calculate_percentage(role_df_login)
```

```
# Source Group count differences between developer and non developer
```

```
role_df_source_group <- role_df_tenants_combined %>%  
  group_by(Designation, source_group) %>%  
  summarise(count=n())
```

```
role_df_source_group <- spread(role_df_source_group, Designation, count) %>% top_n(5)
```

```
## Selecting by Non-Developer
```

```
role_df_source_group <- calculate_percentage(role_df_source_group)
```

```
# Operating System count differences between developer and non developer
```

```
role_df_operating_system <- role_df_tenants_combined %>%  
  group_by(Designation, sperating_system) %>%  
  summarise(count=n())
```

```
role_df_operating_system <- spread(role_df_operating_system, Designation, count) %>% top_n(5)
```

```
## Selecting by Non-Developer
```

```
role_df_operating_system <- calculate_percentage(role_df_operating_system)
```

```
# Analyzing the technologies used by developers and non developers
```

```
s <- strsplit(role_df_tenants_combined$technologies_used, split = ",")  
tenants_technologies_combined <- data.frame(tenant_id = rep(role_df_tenants_combined$tenant_id, sapply(s, length)))  
tenants_technologies_combined$technologies_used <- trim(tenants_technologies_combined$technologies_used)  
tenants_technologies_combined = as.data.frame(lapply(tenants_technologies_combined, na.omit))
```

```
technologies_compare <- role_df_tenants_combined[,c("Designation", "tenant_id")] %>% left_join(tenants_technologies_combined, by="tenant_id")  
  select(Designation, technologies_used) %>%  
  group_by(Designation, technologies_used) %>%  
  summarise(count=n())
```

```
## Warning in left_join_impl(x, y, by$x, by$y, suffix$x, suffix$y): joining  
## factor and character vector, coercing into character vector
```

```
technologies_compare <- spread(technologies_compare , Designation, count) %>% na.omit()  
technologies_compare <- calculate_percentage(technologies_compare)
```

```
# Analyzing the connection types of developers and non developers
```

```
s <- strsplit(role_df_tenants_combined$connection_types, split = ",")  
tenants_connections_combined <- data.frame(tenant_id = rep(role_df_tenants_combined$tenant_id, sapply(s, length)))  
tenants_connections_combined$connection_types <- trim(tenants_connections_combined$connection_types)  
tenants_connections_combined = as.data.frame(lapply(tenants_connections_combined, na.omit))
```

```
connections_compare <- role_df_tenants_combined[,c("Designation", "tenant_id")] %>% left_join(tenants_combined, by = c("tenant_id" = "tenant_id"))
select(Designation, connection_types) %>%
group_by(Designation, connection_types) %>%
summarise(count=n())
```

```
## Warning in left_join_impl(x, y, by$x, by$y, suffix$x, suffix$y): joining
## factor and character vector, coercing into character vector
```

```
connections_compare <- spread(connections_compare , Designation, count)
connections_compare <- calculate_percentage(connections_compare)

# Analyzing the features used by developers and non developers
s <- strsplit(role_df_tenants_combined$used_features, split = ",")
tenants_features_combined <- data.frame(tenant_id = rep(role_df_tenants_combined$tenant_id, sapply(s, length)), used_features = s)
tenants_features_combined$used_features <- trim(tenants_features_combined$used_features)

tenants_features_combined <- as.data.frame(lapply(tenants_features_combined, na.omit))
features_compare <- role_df_tenants_combined[,c("Designation", "tenant_id")] %>% left_join(tenants_features_combined, by = c("tenant_id" = "tenant_id"))
select(Designation, used_features) %>%
group_by(Designation, used_features) %>%
summarise(count=n())
```

```
## Warning in left_join_impl(x, y, by$x, by$y, suffix$x, suffix$y): joining
## factor and character vector, coercing into character vector
```

```
features_compare <- spread(features_compare , Designation, count)
features_compare <- calculate_percentage(features_compare)
```

```
# Combining all the numeric averages in a single table to see the differences between developers and non-developers

tickets_total <- data.frame(tickets_total)
tickets_open <- data.frame(tickets_open)
sessions_dashboard <- data.frame(sessions_dashboard)
role_df_active_users_30d <- data.frame(role_df_active_users_30d)
role_df_total_apps_tenants <- data.frame(role_df_total_apps_tenants)

# Using Row Bind to construct a single comparison dataframe
comparisons <- rbind(tickets_total, tickets_open, sessions_dashboard, role_df_active_users_30d, role_df_total_apps_tenants)
colnames(comparisons)
```

```
## [1] "Developer" "Non.Developer"
```

```
ncol(comparisons)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
comparisons$Entity <- row.names(comparisons)
rownames(comparisons) <- NULL
```

```
#Displaying comparisons of numeric variables
print(comparisons)
```

```
##      Developer Non.Developer
## 1  0.51308494      2.4528536
## 2  0.03836771      0.1600496
## 3  8.11574347     10.5988740
## 4 23.32468397    2384.1557072
## 5  2.28609448      7.2884615
##
##                                     Entity
## 1                                     account_total_tickets
## 2                                     account_open_tickets
## 3                                     Average Dashboard Sessions
## 4      Average Number of active users in last 30 days
## 5 Average Number of Applications configured per tenant
```

```
# Displaying the result of the cateogrical variables
role_df_login <- data.frame(role_df_login)
print(role_df_login)
```

```
##      login_method Developer Non.Developer
## 1      auth0 39.100924      43.063402
## 2      github 17.848003      7.470182
## 3 google-oauth2 38.978525     44.569994
## 4      linkedin 1.268499      2.259887
## 5  windowlive 2.804050      2.636535
```

```
role_df_source_group <- data.frame(role_df_source_group)
print(role_df_source_group)
```

```
##      source_group Developer Non.Developer
## 1  Auth0 Child 6.029339      3.531856
## 2      Direct 19.579811     35.041551
## 3      Google 67.391845     49.307479
## 4  Metrics Bug 1.864744      2.354571
## 5      Other 5.134262      9.764543
```

```
role_df_operating_system <- data.frame(role_df_operating_system)
print(role_df_operating_system)
```

```
##      sperating_system Developer Non.Developer
## 1      Android 1.751208      4.726027
## 2      Linux 9.371981      4.178082
## 3      Mac OS X 40.096618     47.739726
## 4      Windows 10 36.533816     30.479452
## 5      Windows 7 12.246377     12.876712
```

```
technologies_compare <- data.frame(technologies_compare)
print(technologies_compare)
```

```
##      technologies_used Developer Non.Developer
## 1      android 1.61123735      1.9292605
## 2      apple 1.71452179      2.7560864
## 3      auth0_js 10.41107209     22.4161690
```

```
## 4          dotnet 0.74364801    2.2967386
## 5    dotnet_manage 1.11547201    4.3638034
## 6          java 4.58582937   10.8406063
## 7        laravel 0.78496178    0.5052825
## 8          lock 70.50196240   40.0091870
## 9 lock-passwordless 0.86758934    0.9646302
## 10         omniauth 0.06197067    0.2296739
## 11          owin 1.44598224    2.8479559
## 12          php 1.63189424    3.3073036
## 13    react_native 0.86758934    0.1837391
## 14          ruby 0.92956001    2.8479559
## 15        wordpress 2.72670936    4.5016077
```

```
features_compare <- data.frame(features_compare)
print(features_compare)
```

```
##          used_features Developer Non.Developer
## 1 custom email providers 0.7360901    7.263682
## 2          emails 0.9742368    8.109453
## 3    impersonation 0.6819658    5.422886
## 4 password policy setup 0.6819658    4.875622
## 5          <NA> 96.9257415    74.328358
```

```
connections_compare <- data.frame(connections_compare)
print(connections_compare)
```

```
## connection_types Developer Non.Developer
## 1      customDB 2.200560    8.948247
## 2    enterprise 1.679375    7.245409
## 3    passwordle 1.785542    2.570952
## 4      social 14.593186   18.731219
## 5    user & pass 11.475726   27.946578
## 6          <NA> 68.265611   34.557596
```

Explanation for Numeric Variables Analysis: (using “comparisons” dataframe)

As you can see in the comparisons dataframe where the tradeoffs between numeric variables are identified based on the average value, some of the major differences identified between developers and non developers were -

#### 1. Tickets:

The average number of open tickets for developers are 0.5 and for non-developers are 2.5 which is five times more than that of the developers. It might signifies that the people who are classified as non developers can be considered as less technical when it comes to system usage and hence, more tickets issued from the on developer group. Also, the average number of open tickets for non-developers 0.16 compared to developers which is 0.04, a four times more which might imply that more time is taken to handle the tickets of non developer group compared to developer group. Analyzing the tickets can be considered an important task for future analysis as the ticket solving takes time and resources, so understanding the factors from wider perspective can be beneficial to reduce the total number of tickets issued by both groups.

#### 2. Applications Configured:

The average number of applications configured per tenant for developer group is around 2.3 compared to non-developer group which is 7.3 which shows the higher ratio (more than 3 times) for non developer group

### 3. Average Number of Active Users:

The average number of active users in the last 30 days in non-developer group is 2385 which is 100 times more compared to developer group, for which it is around 23, which shows users in non-developer are on average way more active compared to developer group users average for the month of July.

Explanation for Categorical Variables Analysis: (using “comparisons” dataframe)

#### 1. Connection\_type (“connection\_compare” dataframe):

While most of the entries for connection type were blank, one of the significant difference that was noticed was with enterprise connection type, where there was a significant difference in terms of the proportion. Non-developer showed higher number of overall enterprise connection compared to developer averages.

#### 2. Features Use (“feature\_compare” dataframe):

For the available datapoints in terms of the features in all four categories (custom\_email\_providers, emails, impersonation, password\_policy\_setup), non-developer group showed on an average 8 times more number of users using the features in all four categories compared to non-developers, which shows that non-developer group is more inclined towards the features provided by Auth0 products compared to developer group.

#### 3. Technologies Used (“technologies\_compare” dataframe):

Although there were similar trends in terms of the different technologies used by both developers and non-developer group, the significant difference can be observed when we see how the average number of people using each technology is distributed. In case of developer, we can see around 70% of the developers are using “lock” which is a high number and shows the importance of “lock” in terms of adding new features for developers as well as for their continued engagement. Non-developer group showed highest numbers for “lock” (40%), “auth0\_js”(22%) & “Java”(10%) thus showing the less skewed distribution unlike developer group in terms of the technologies.

## Question 6

### What are the most and least used technologies in tenants?

Based on the results below, “lock” is the most used technology” while “node\_auth0” is the least used technology

```
# Splitting the rows for the column values in "technologies_used" to count for the multiple technologies
s <- strsplit(dataset_tenants$technologies_used, split = ",")

tenants_technologies <- data.frame(tenant_id = rep(dataset_tenants$tenant_id, sapply(s, length)), technologies_used = s)

tenants_technologies$technologies_used <- trim(tenants_technologies$technologies_used)

# Most used technology in tenants
tenants_technologies_most <- tenants_technologies %>%
  select(technologies_used, tenant_id) %>%
```

```

group_by(technologies_used) %>%
summarise(count=n()) %>%
filter(count==max(count))

# Least used technologies in tenants
tenants_technologies_least <- tenants_technologies %>%
  select(technologies_used, tenant_id) %>%
  group_by(technologies_used) %>%
  summarise(count=n()) %>%
  filter(count==min(count))

tenant_technologies_max_min = rbind(tenants_technologies_most, tenants_technologies_least)
print(data.frame(tenant_technologies_max_min))

##   technologies_used count
## 1                lock 4094
## 2             node_auth0    5

```

## Question 7

Please mark any inconsistencies you find in the data that you'd research further if you were working at Auth0

During this analysis task, I come across a large number of missing values in different variables that can be consider as a main factor to make the data inconsistent.

### 1. Number of Paid Users per source group:

According to my understanding of the source groups, having an accurate data regarding the paid and unpaid users is highly important to identify the distribution of paid vs unpaid users within each source group. It can be helpful to further analyze the factors such as marketing strategies for the paid / unpaid users for each source group, behaviour of the paid vs unpaid users with respect to each page type, what is the total amount of time each user is spending on various pages and how all that might affect the revenue model of the product in ong run. I identified that there were several groups with missing values for the paid user column w.r.t these source groups that might make the analysis biased.

### 2. Connection Types:

During the analysis of the developers and non developers differences, there were several missing values for the connections. To be more specific, developers column had 68% (7074) missing values and non-developers column had 35% (1034) of missng values which is a significant amount of missin data for the important technical entity like connection\_type.

```

# Prints the number of connection types for developers and non developers
s <- strsplit(role_df_tenants_combined$connection_types, split = ",")
tenants_connections_combined <- data.frame(tenant_id = rep(role_df_tenants_combined$tenant_id, sapply(s,
tenants_connections_combined$connection_types <- trim(tenants_connections_combined$connection_types)
tenants_connections_combined = as.data.frame(lapply(tenants_connections_combined, na.omit))
connections_compare_inc <- role_df_tenants_combined[,c("Designation", "tenant_id")] %>% left_join(tenan
  select(Designation, connection_types) %>%
  group_by(Designation, connection_types) %>%
  summarise(count=n())

```

```
## Warning in left_join_impl(x, y, by$x, by$y, suffix$x, suffix$y): joining
## factor and character vector, coercing into character vector
```

```
connections_compare_inc <- spread(connections_compare_inc , Designation, count)
print(connections_compare_inc)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 × 3
##   connection_types Developer `Non-Developer`
## *           <fctr>      <int>          <int>
## 1      customDB       228            268
## 2      enterprise     174            217
## 3      passwordle     185             77
## 4        social    1512            561
## 5    user & pass    1189            837
## 6             NA     7073           1035
```

### 3. Designation:

Designation(role) was missing from 3239 out of 13,000 entries (25%) in the dataset\_emails column, which is a significant number and it might reduce the accuracy when it comes to finalizing the decisions where the role of the tenant plays an important part. One of the reasons could be not marking the field compulsory when taking input from users in UI. Making it a mandatory option during registration might help reducing such inconsistencies from gathering the data.

```
# printing the number of missing (blank) values for the role(designation)
role_blanks <- dataset_emails %>%
  subset(role == "") %>%
  summarise(count = n())

# Number of unidentified designations
print(role_blanks)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 × 1
##   count
##   <int>
## 1  3239
```

### 4. Used Features Data points:

When considered for the use of individual features from the group (custom\_email\_providers, emails, impersonation & password policy setup), a huge amount of datapoints were missing during the developers and non-developers difference analysis. 96% of the values from the developers group (around 7000) and 74% of the values from the non-developers (around 1200) groups were missing which shows a serious breach in the data collection strategy in terms of the feature use for the product. Having the data for each features w.r.t. several available data points would lead to highly insightful information when it comes to reviews of different features, modification strategies as well as addition of new features w.r.t current feature use.

### 5. Region:



```
print(unique(dataset_tenants$region))
```

```
## [1] "europe"      "master"      "australia" "pus2"
```

As we can see in the above code output, the region field is not divided as per the continent, except for europe and australia. There are major number of users in United States, India and it is not divided based on the continent. This might be the internal representation based on the Auth0 product region mapping so I might be wrong here!

## Question 8

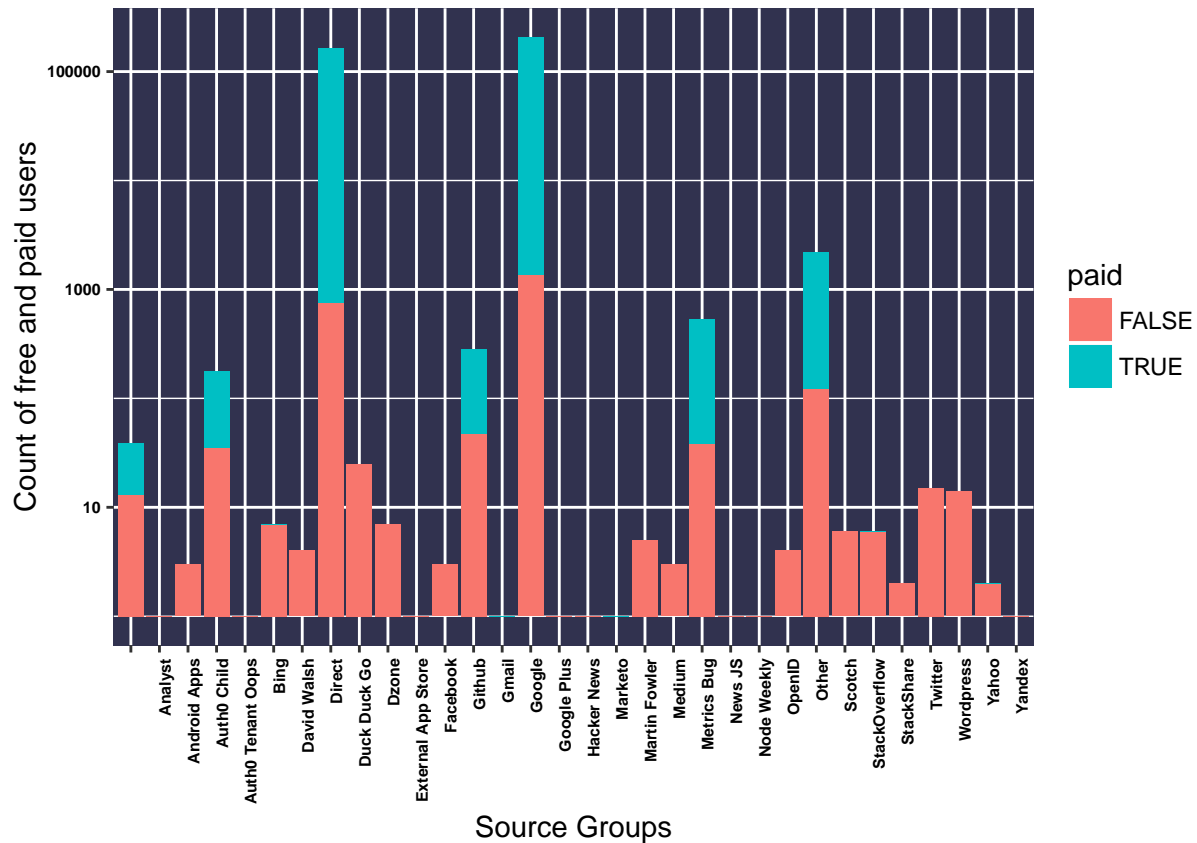
**Create at least 3 visualizations using R which you consider interesting for the provided data**

1. Visualization of the source group w.r.t paid and unpaid users

Source group might be an important factor in terms of the monetization, providing insights regarding how many paid users are there compared to number of free users for each group. It will further help directing the various domains such as marketing (to identify where to spend most money to market the paid features compared to groups using the free version of the product). I have created visualizations based on both count and percentage of paid vs unpaid users in each group for clearer understanding.

```
v <- dataset_emails %>%
  left_join(dataset_relation,by="email_id") %>%
  left_join(dataset_tenants,by="tenant_id") %>%
  group_by(source_group, paid) %>% na.omit() %>%
  summarize(count=n())

p4 <- ggplot() + geom_bar(aes(y = count, x = source_group, fill=paid ), data=v,
  stat = "identity") +
  theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = "#31324F",
    colour = "#31324F",
    size = 0.5, linetype = "solid"), axis.text.x = element_text(face="bold",
    axis.text.y = element_text(face="bold", color="black", size=6))+scale_y_log10() + ylab("Count of")
print(p4)
```



```
# Using spread to reshape the dataframe
```

```
v1 <- spread(v, paid, count)
colnames(v1)[2] <- "free_users"
colnames(v1)[3] <- "paid_users"
```

```
# I have filtered the columns to have just the numeric values and then calculate the average for every
```

```
v1 <- data.frame(v1)
str(v1)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 32 obs. of 3 variables:
## $ source_group: chr "" "Analyst" "Android Apps" "Auth0 Child" ...
## $ free_users : int 13 1 3 35 1 7 4 751 25 7 ...
## $ paid_users : int 3 NA NA 5 NA 1 NA 219 NA NA ...
```

```
v1 <- v1 %>% mutate(paid_users = ifelse(is.na(paid_users),0,paid_users))
str(v1)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 32 obs. of 3 variables:
## $ source_group: chr "" "Analyst" "Android Apps" "Auth0 Child" ...
## $ free_users : int 13 1 3 35 1 7 4 751 25 7 ...
## $ paid_users : num 3 0 0 5 0 1 0 219 0 0 ...
```

```
v1$free_users <- as.numeric(v1$free_users)
v1$paid_users <- as.numeric(v1$paid_users)
v3 <- subset(v1, select=source_group)
```

```

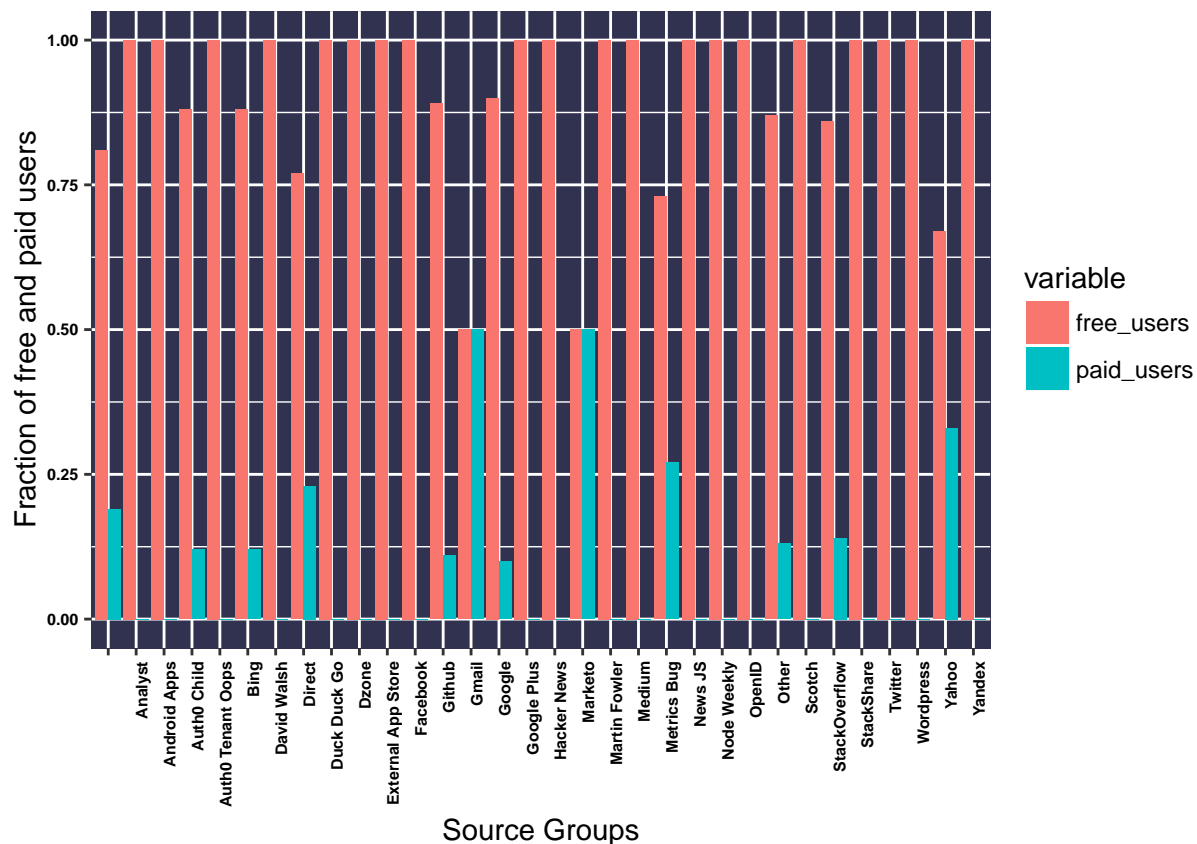
v2 <- subset(v1, select=free_users:paid_users)
v2 <- round(prop.table(as.matrix(v2),1),2)
# Using column binding to construct the new dataframe with percentage users paid/free per source group
source_group_perc <- data.frame(cbind(v2,v3))

visual_source_group <- melt(source_group_perc[,c('source_group', 'free_users','paid_users')],id.vars = 

p4 <- ggplot() + geom_bar(aes(y = value, x = source_group, fill=variable ), data = visual_source_group,
                        stat = "identity", position = "dodge") +
  theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = "#31324F",
                                         colour = "#31324F",
                                         size = 0.5, linetype = "solid"), axis.text.x = element_text(face="bold",
                                                                                               axis.text.y = element_text(face="bold", color="black", size=6)) +ylab("Fraction of free and paid users")

# Displaying the visualization of paid vs free users w.r.t source group
p4

```



## 2. Visualization of the page views per source group

Identifying the page views and the source groups can be another important link which can show exactly what pages of the applications are being view the most by each source group. It might be helpful to get several insights such as what are the top 5 or top 10 pages for for “xyz” source\_group & providing more functionalities, features, advertisements on those pages compared to the other pages where there are less visits.

Another important application can be the navigational map for the product user interface. It is challenging to come up with the ideal set of navigations for each scenario whenever a product UI is being developed. Using the insights like page view counts would definitely help by providing the quantified results to finalize the screen interaction for product user interface.

Since there were around 47 source groups and each group contains multiple page types, I created a function called `create_visualization` which takes the source group as an input and filters the dataframe with it to create the visualization of top 5 page types based on the number of views. Further, I have considered implementing the list of lists for source group and iteratively printing the visualizations of 5 most viewed page types per source group.

One commonly observed trend was the homepage having large number of views, which is obvious as once the application is loaded, home page would pop up first and hence, the view. What might be interesting to derive from this is the subsequent patterns of the pages having most number of views that will lead to an ideal navigational graph.

`page_views_per_group_with_page_type`

```
## Source: local data frame [154,250 x 14]
## Groups: source_group, type_page [1,921]
##
##   email_id invited_to_dashboard country    role company_source
##   <chr>      <lgl>          <chr>    <chr>      <chr>
## 1         1          FALSE      Japan developer      None
## 2         1          FALSE      Japan developer      None
## 3         1          FALSE      Japan developer      None
## 4         1          FALSE      Japan developer      None
## 5         1          FALSE      Japan developer      None
## 6         1          FALSE      Japan developer      None
## 7         1          FALSE      Japan developer      None
## 8         2           TRUE Australia      Salesforce
## 9         2           TRUE Australia      Salesforce
## 10        2           TRUE Australia      Salesforce
## # ... with 154,240 more rows, and 9 more variables:
## #   company_employees <int>, source_group <chr>, operating_system <chr>,
## #   browser <chr>, dashboard_sessions <int>, login_method <chr>,
## #   is_socialmedia_influencer <lgl>, type_page <chr>, visits <dbl>
```

```
# function to create visualization for page views per source group
create_visualization <- function(entity){
  dataframe <- page_views_per_group_with_page_type %>%
    filter(source_group == entity) %>%
    arrange(desc(visits)) %>%
    top_n(5)

  dataframe$type_page <- factor(dataframe$type_page, levels = dataframe$type_page[order(-dataframe$visits)])

  p1 <- ggplot(dataframe, aes(x = dataframe$type_page, y = dataframe$visits)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = "#ea8c27") +
    theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = "#31324F",
      colour = "#31324F",
      size = 0.5, linetype = "solid"), axis.text.x = element_text(face="bold",
      axis.text.y = element_text(face="bold", color="black", size=6))+ xlab(entity) +
    ylab("Total Page Views")
```

```

return (p1)
}

# I have created nested lists where the source_type will be the input and output is list of lists where

# Getting the list of source groups
source_group_list <- as.list(unique(page_views_per_group_with_page_type$source_group))

# specifying the sublist size
k <- 4
n = length(source_group_list)

# creating the list of lists
res <- split(source_group_list, rep(1:ceiling(n/k), each=k)[1:n])

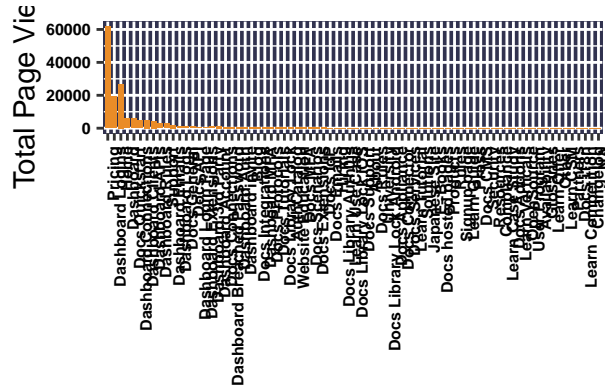
# Iterating over the list of lists and calling the grid.arrange to create the set of 4 visualization in
# iteration of the inner for loop

for (each_list in res){
  l <- list();
  i <- 1;
  for (each in each_list){

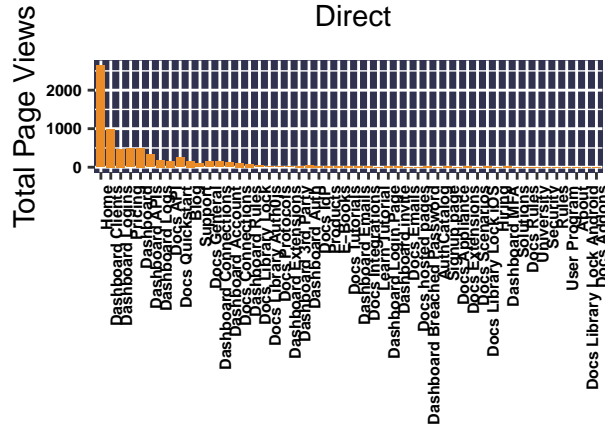
    l[[i]] <- create_visualization(each)
    i <- i + 1
  }
  do.call("grid.arrange", c(l, ncol=2))
}

## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits

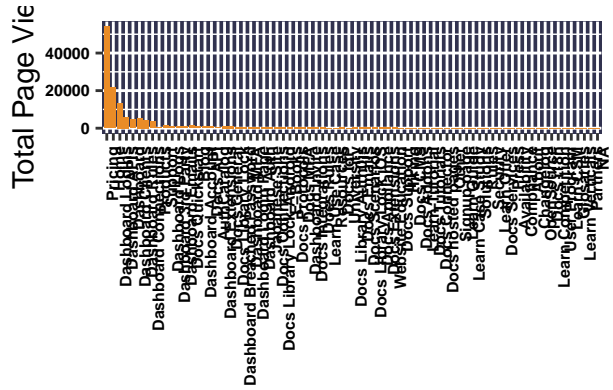
```



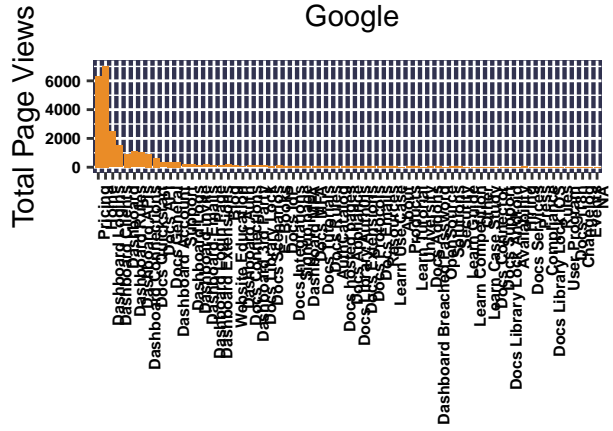
Direct



Medium

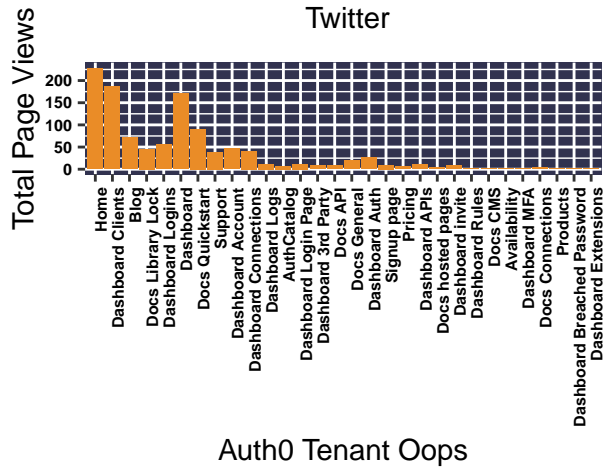
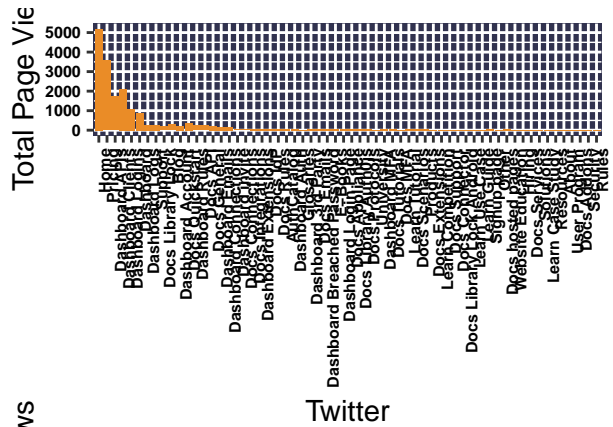
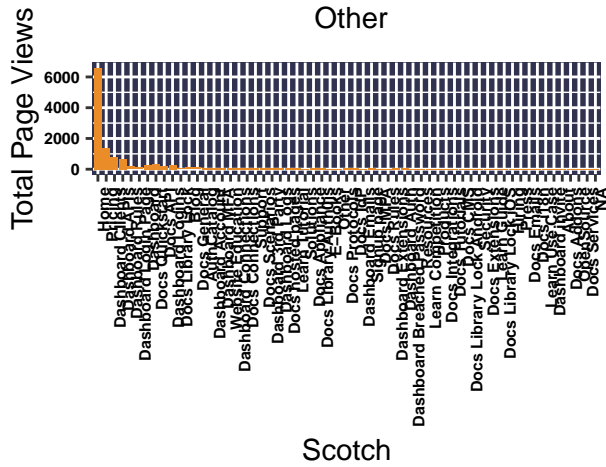
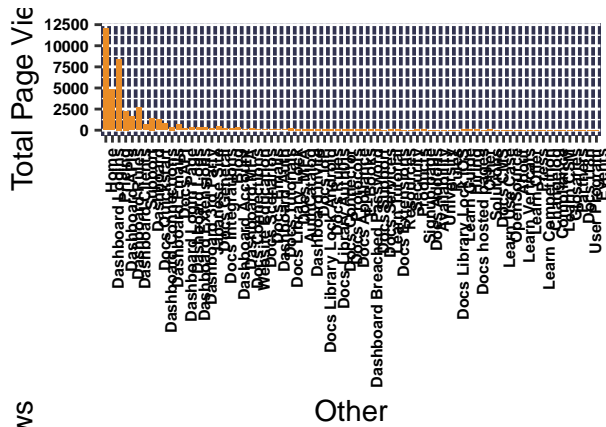


Google

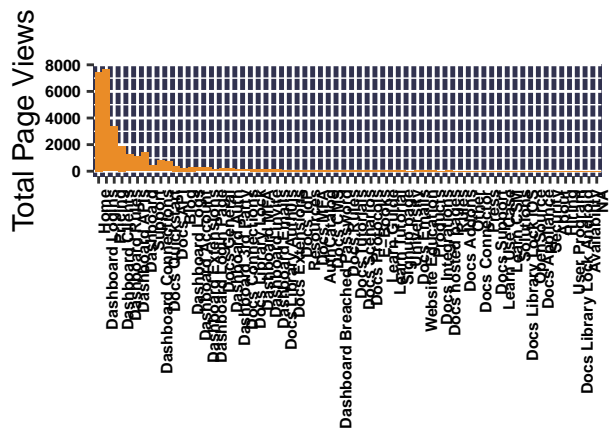
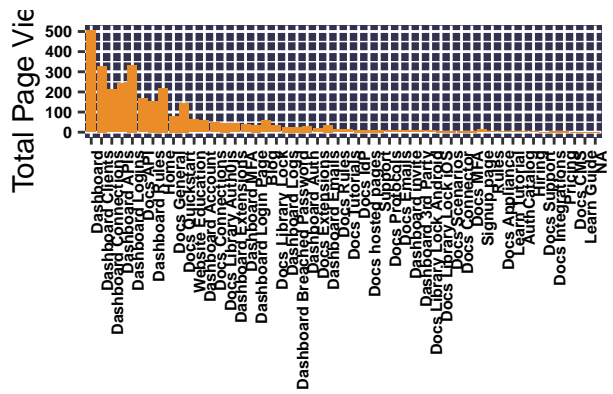
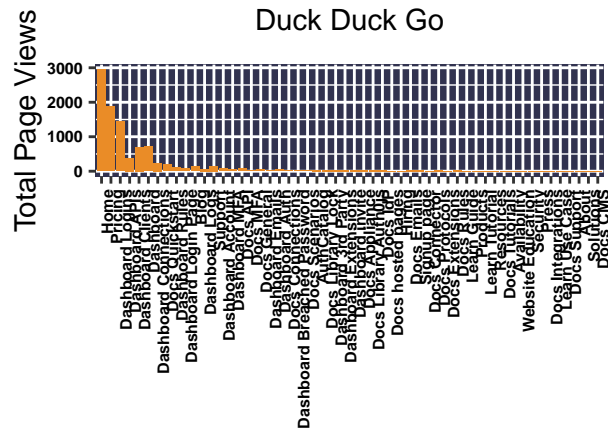
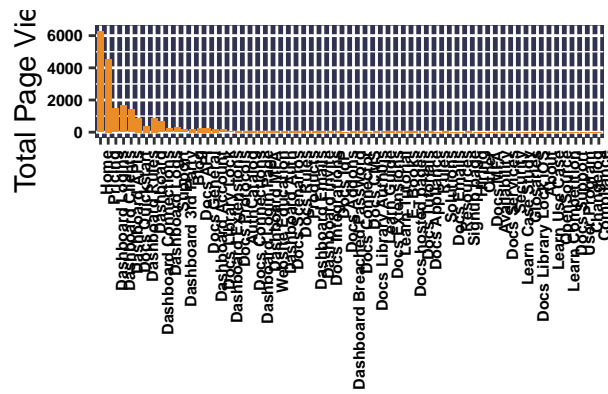


Auth0 Child

```
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
```



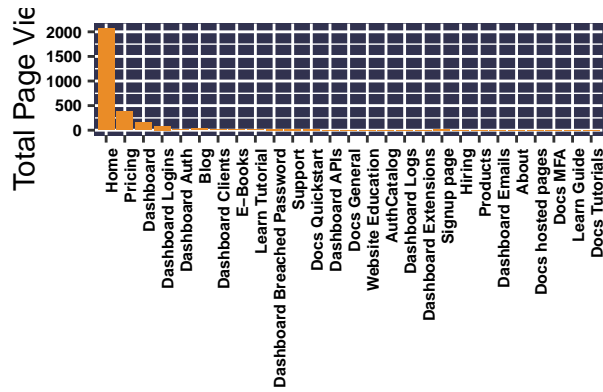
```
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
```



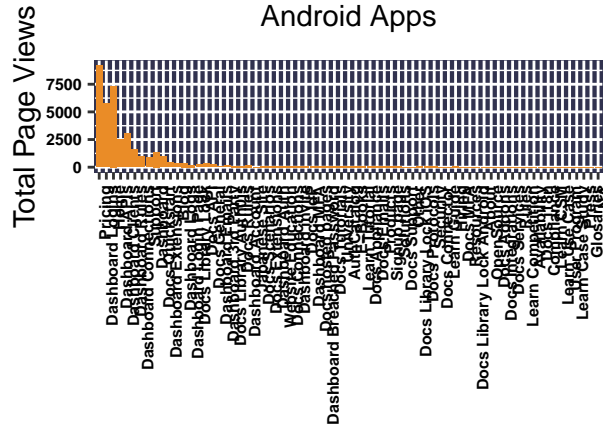
```
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
```



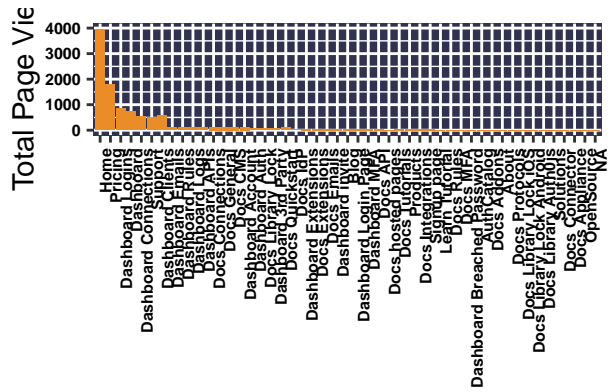
```
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
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## Selecting by visits
```



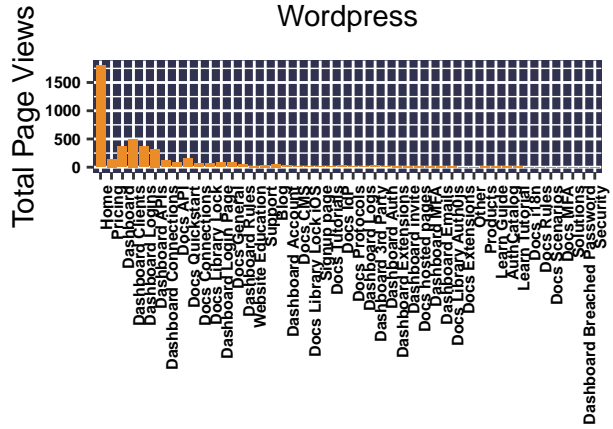
Android Apps



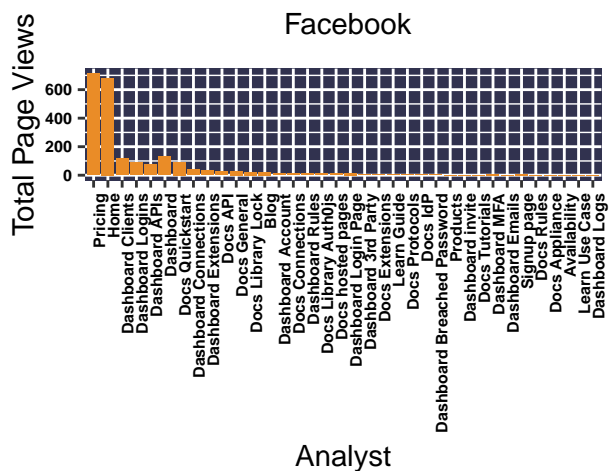
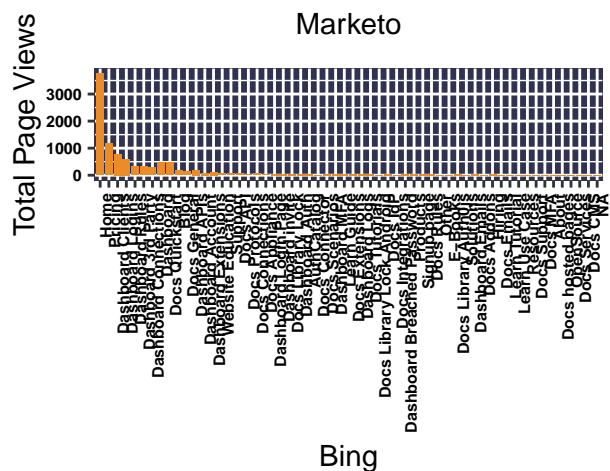
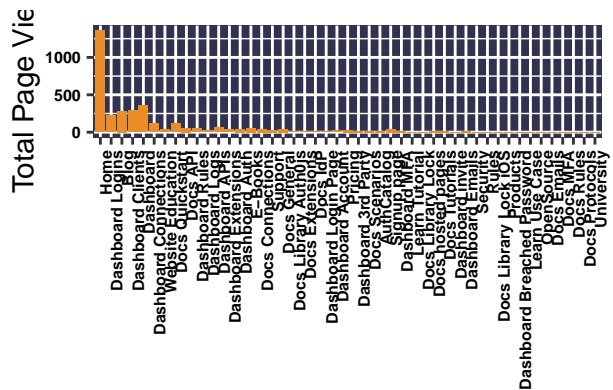
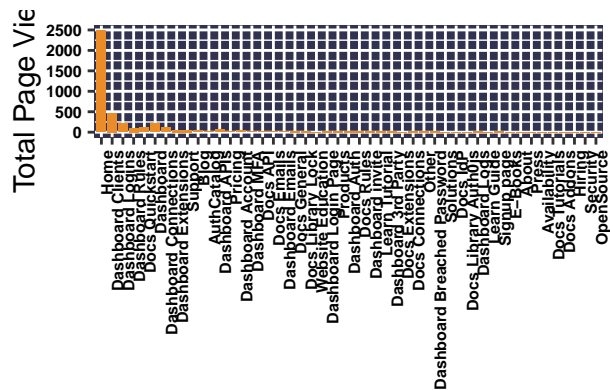
Github



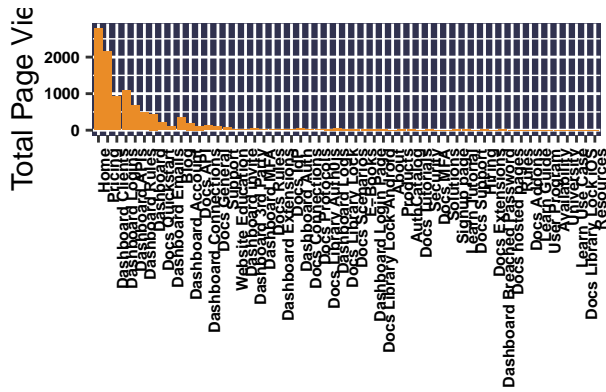
Wordpress



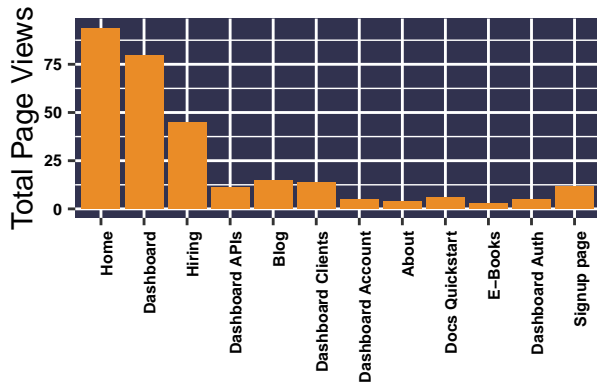
Gmail



```
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
```

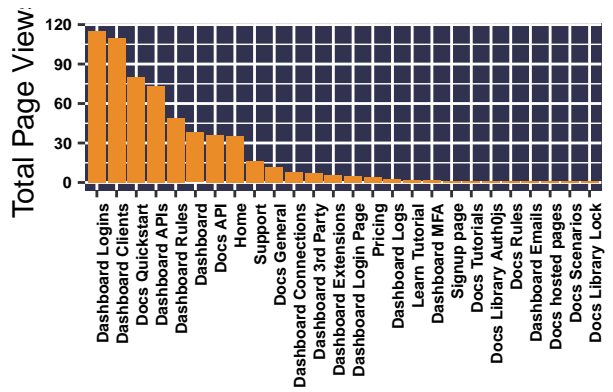


Dzone

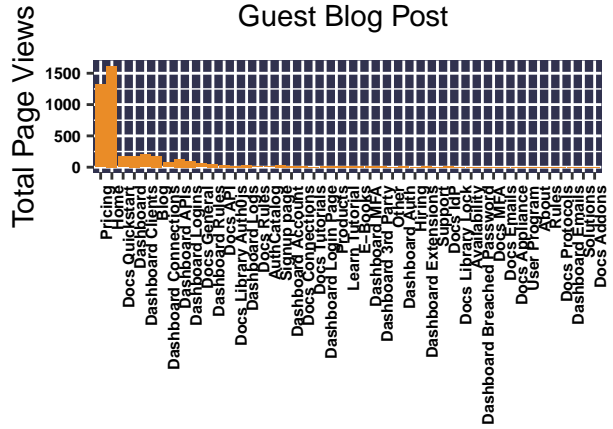


LinkedIn

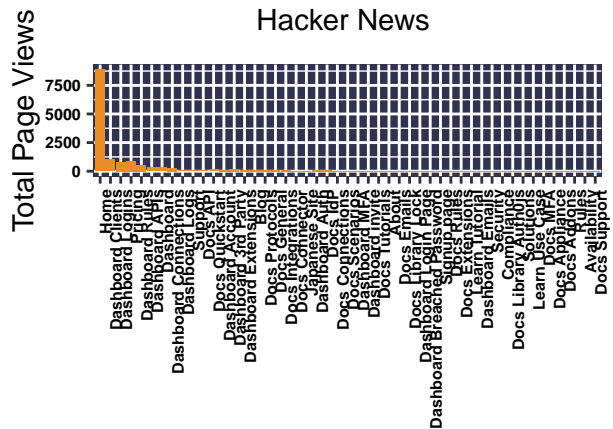
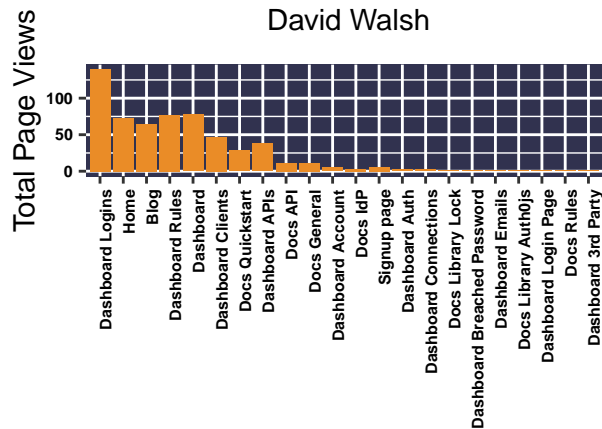
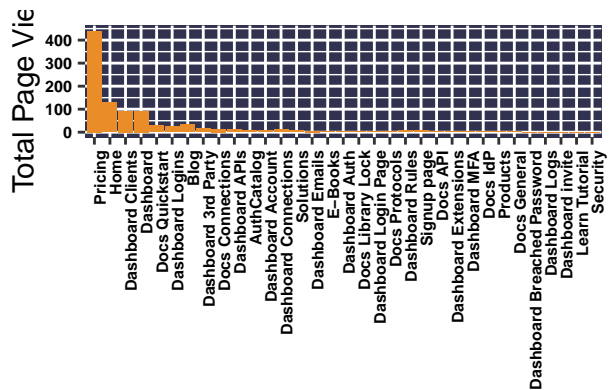
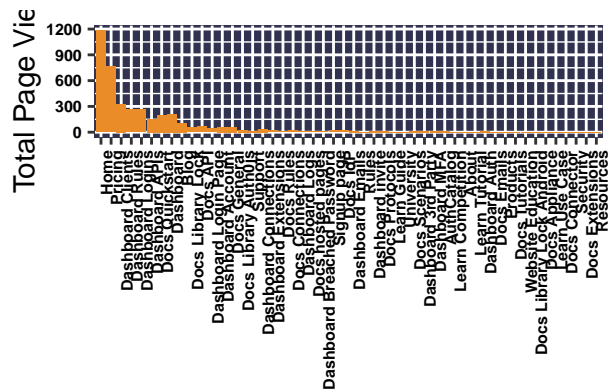
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Guest Blog Post

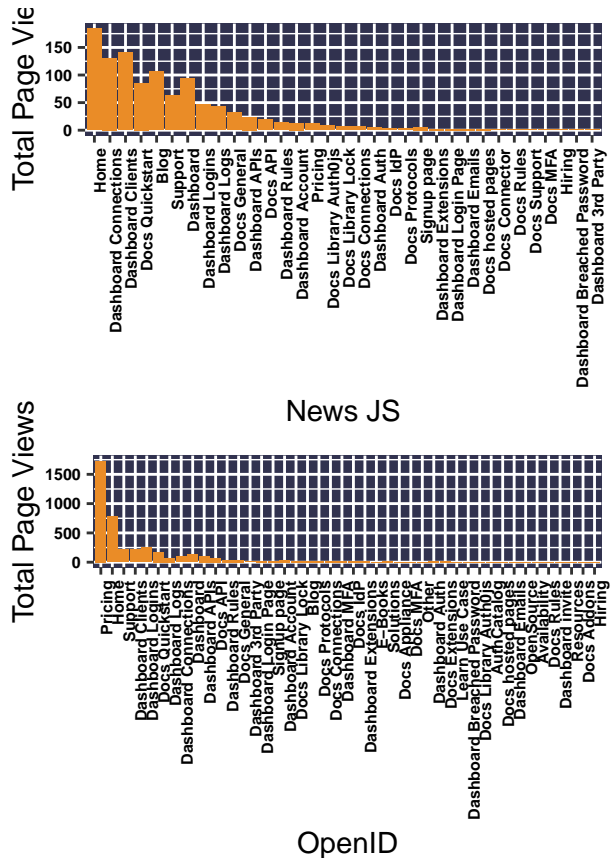
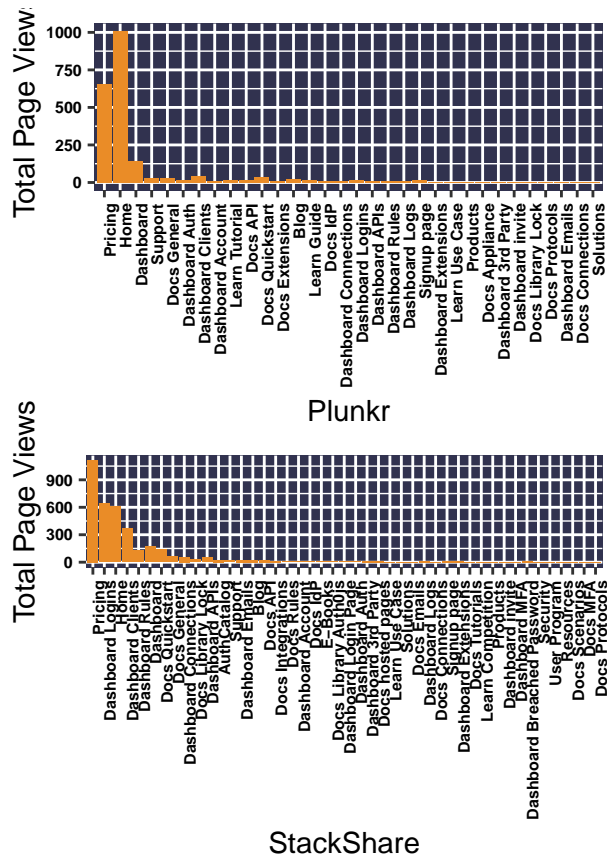


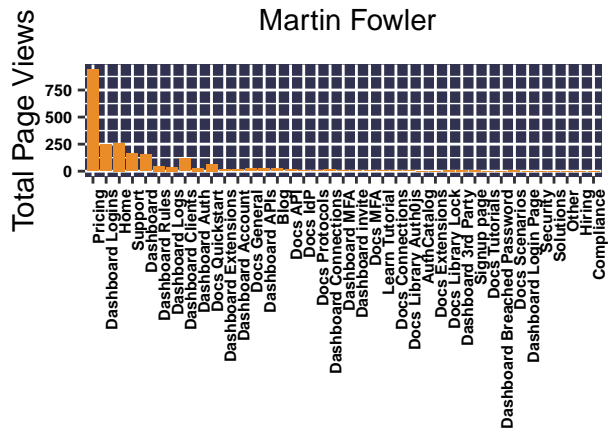
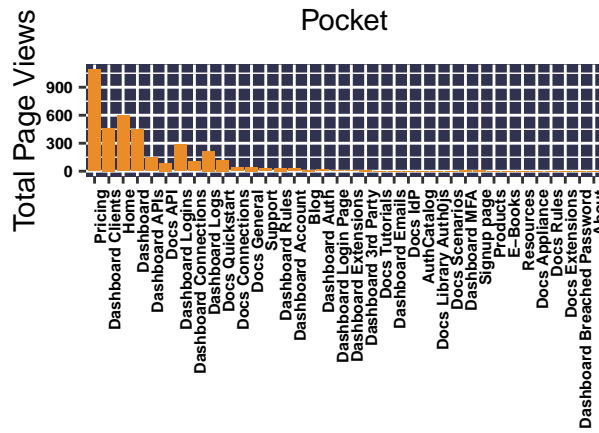
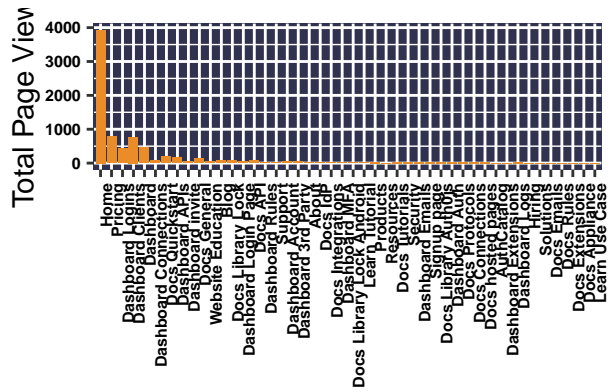
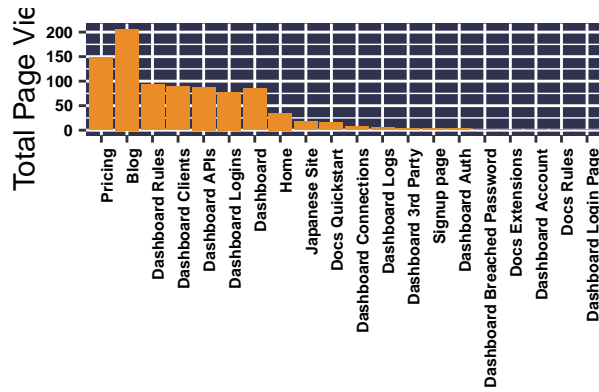
Reddit



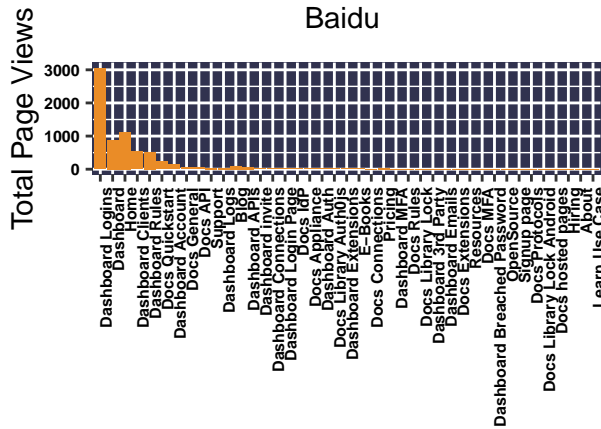
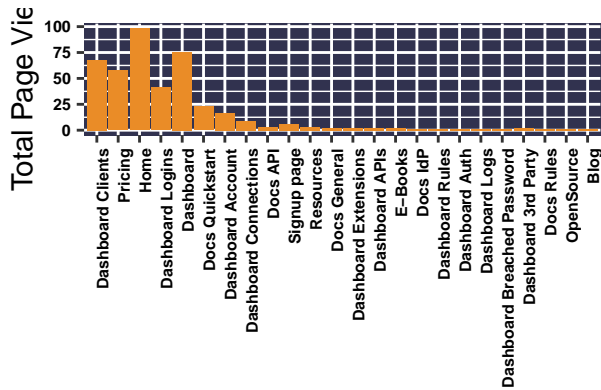
```
## Selecting by visits
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```

```
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```

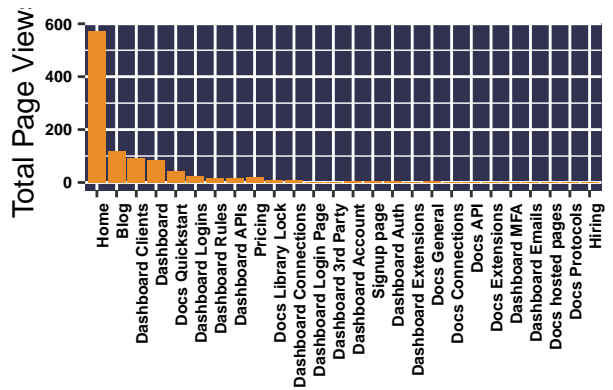




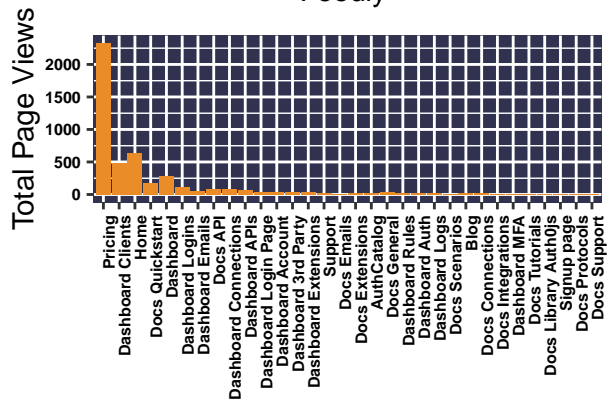
```
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
## Selecting by visits
```



Google Plus

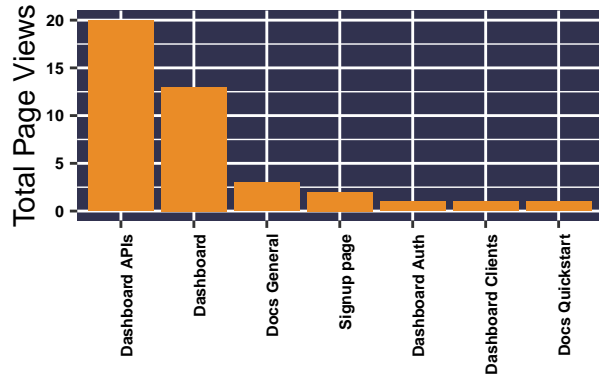


Feedly

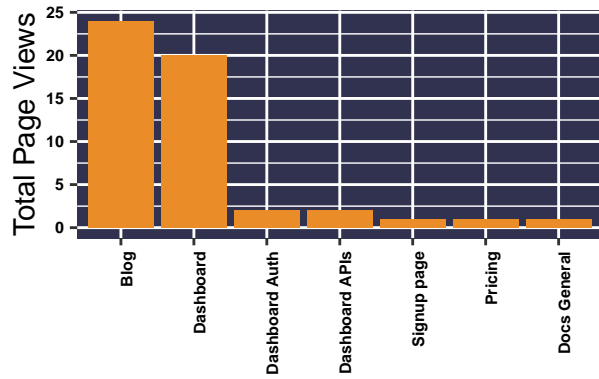


Yahoo

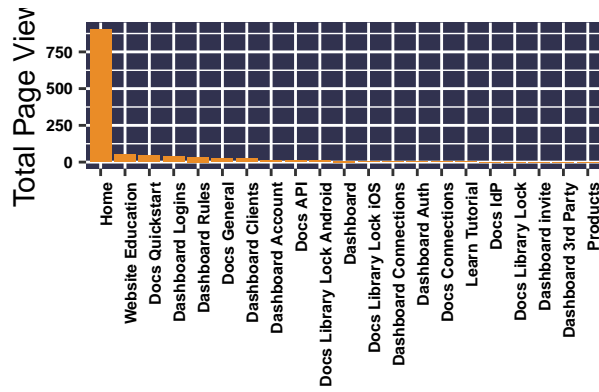
## Selecting by visits  
## Selecting by visits  
## Selecting by visits



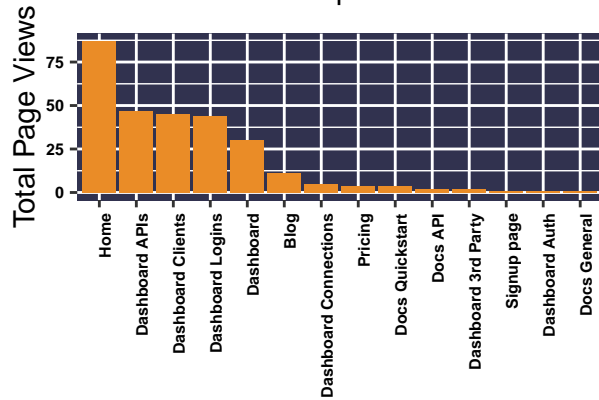
Youtube



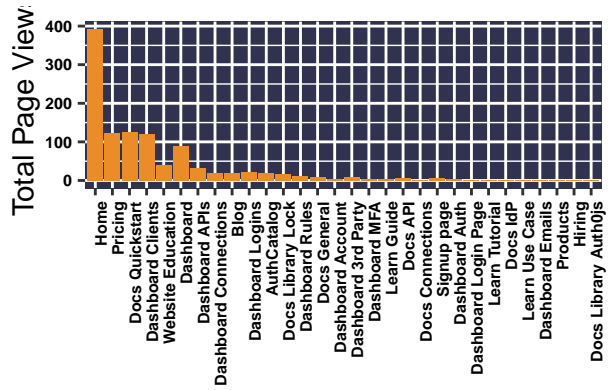
Laravel News



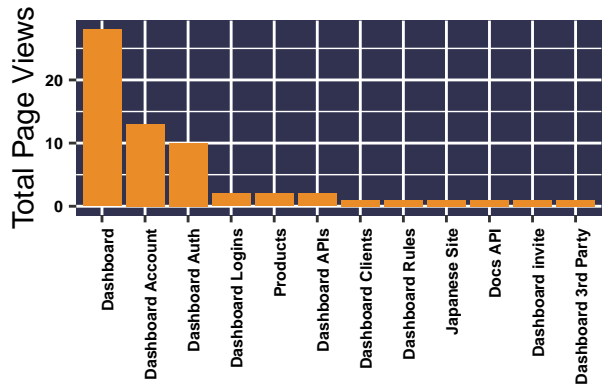
Wikipedia



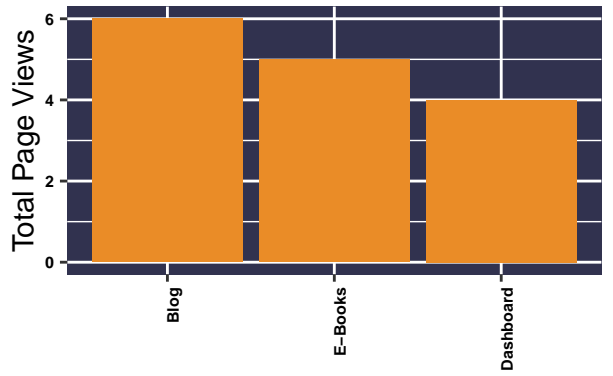
Node Weekly



Yandex



Yammer



Javascript Weekly



### 3. Visualization of the geographic information & Features

Geographic data such as region, country often provide important information such as type of user group, what are the most used features, what are the predominant technologies, etc. I have visualized some of these factors below along with the relationship between features and browser use.

```
# 1. Countries with paid users
```

```
viz_paid_country <- dataset_tenants %>%  
  left_join(dataset_relation, by="tenant_id") %>%  
  left_join(dataset_emails, by="email_id") %>%  
  group_by(country) %>%  
  filter(paid == TRUE) %>%  
  summarise(count = n()) %>%  
  arrange(desc(count)) %>%  
  top_n(20)
```

```
## Selecting by count
```

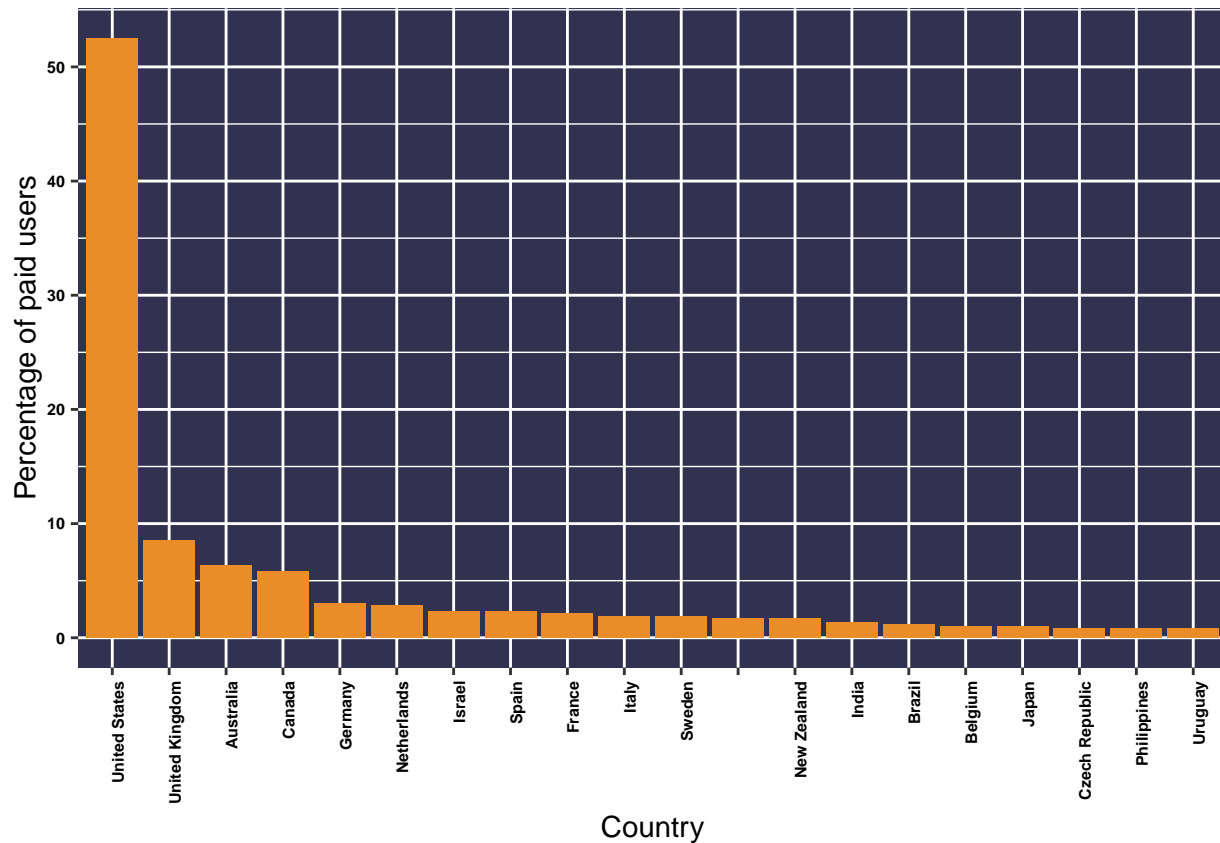
```
# Converting country to factors for ordered histogram and plotting the top 20 countries with highest percentage of paid users
```

```
viz_paid_country$country <- factor(viz_paid_country$country, levels=viz_paid_country$country[order(-viz_paid_country$count)])  
viz_paid_country$count <- viz_paid_country$count / sum(viz_paid_country$count)*100
```

```
p1 <- ggplot(viz_paid_country, aes(x = viz_paid_country$country, y = viz_paid_country$count)) +  
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = "#ea8c27") +  
  theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = "#31324F",  
                                         colour = "#31324F",  
                                         size = 0.5, linetype = "solid"), axis.text.x = element_text(face="bold",  
axis.text.y = element_text(face="bold", color="black", size=6))+ xlab("Country") +  
  ylab("Percentage of paid users")
```

```
# Displaying the plot
```

```
p1
```



*# 2. Regions with paid users*

```
viz_paid_region <- dataset_tenants %>%
  left_join(dataset_relation, by="tenant_id") %>%
  left_join(dataset_emails, by="email_id") %>%
  group_by(region) %>%
  filter(paid == TRUE) %>%
  summarise(count = n()) %>%
  arrange(desc(count))
```

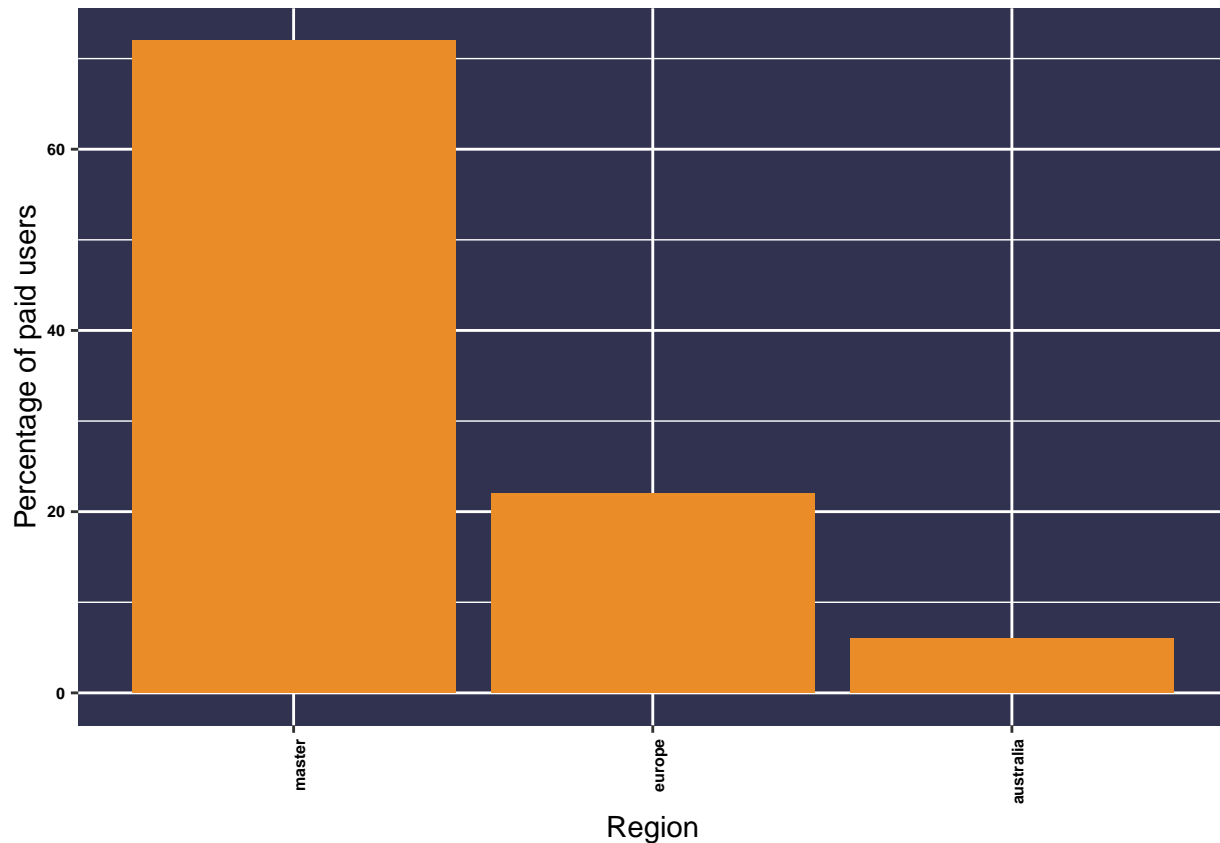
*# Converting region to factors for ordered histogram and plotting results for paid users out of overall*

```
viz_paid_region$region <- factor(viz_paid_region$region, levels=viz_paid_region$region[order(-viz_paid_
viz_paid_region$count <- viz_paid_region$count / sum(viz_paid_region$count)*100
```

```
p2 <- ggplot(viz_paid_region, aes(x = viz_paid_region$region, y = viz_paid_region$count)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = "#ea8c27") +
  theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = "#31324F",
    colour = "#31324F",
    size = 0.5, linetype = "solid"), axis.text.x = element_text(face="bold",
    axis.text.y = element_text(face="bold", color="black", size=6))+ xlab("Region") +
  ylab("Percentage of paid users")
```

*# Displaying the plot*

```
p2
```



### # 3. features w.r.t. browser

```
s <- strsplit(role_df_tenants_combined$used_features, split = ",")
viz_paid_features_dataset <- data.frame(tenant_id = rep(role_df_tenants_combined$tenant_id, sapply(s, length)))
viz_paid_features_dataset$used_features <- trim(viz_paid_features_dataset$used_features)
```

```
viz_paid_features <- dataset_emails %>%
  left_join(dataset_relation, by="email_id") %>%
  left_join(viz_paid_features_dataset, by="tenant_id") %>%
  group_by(browser, used_features) %>%
  na.omit() %>%
  summarise(count=n()) %>%
  arrange(desc(count))
```

```
## Warning in left_join_impl(x, y, by$x, by$y, suffix$x, suffix$y): joining
## factor and character vector, coercing into character vector
```

```
viz_paid_features$count <- viz_paid_features$count / sum(viz_paid_features$count)*100
```

```
viz_paid_features$browser <- factor(viz_paid_features$browser, levels=viz_paid_features$browser[order(-count)])
```

```
## Warning in `levels<-`(`*tmp*`, value = if (nl == nL) as.character(labels)
## else paste0(labels, : duplicated levels in factors are deprecated
```

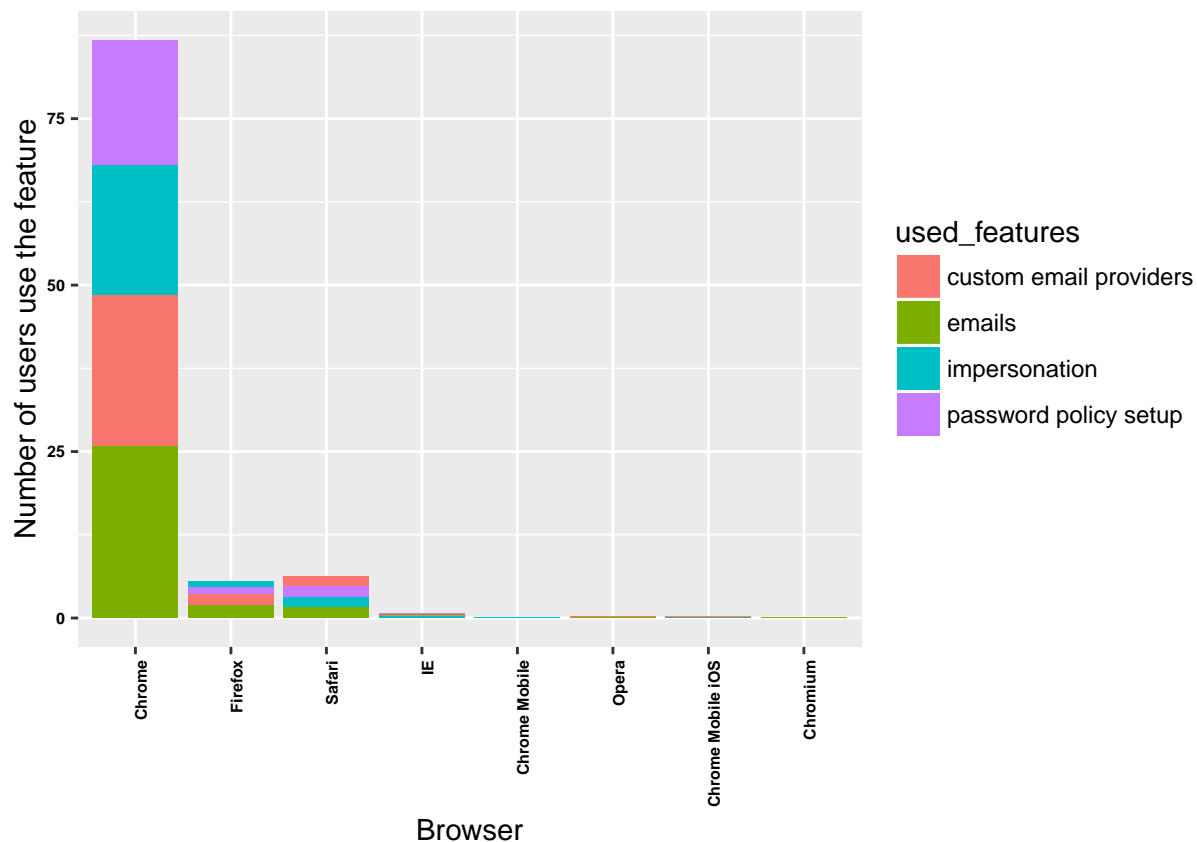
```
geom_bar(stat = "identity")
```

```
## geom_bar: width = NULL, na.rm = FALSE
## stat_identity: na.rm = FALSE
## position_stack
```

```
p3 <- ggplot(viz_paid_features, aes(x = browser, y = count, fill = used_features)) + geom_bar(stat = "identity",
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(face="bold", color="black", size=6, angle=90, hjust = 1),
        axis.text.y = element_text(face="bold", color="black", size=6)) +ylab("Number of users use the feature")
# Displaying the visualization of browser vs
p3
```

```
## Warning in `levels<-'(*tmp*`, value = if (nl == nL) as.character(labels)
## else paste0(labels, : duplicated levels in factors are deprecated
```

```
## Warning in `levels<-'(*tmp*`, value = if (nl == nL) as.character(labels)
## else paste0(labels, : duplicated levels in factors are deprecated
```



Some of the insights regarding the paid users w.r.t geographics are: 1. United States has the highest percentage of paid users followed by United Kingdom. 2. The master region is the one with highest number of paid users 3. In terms of the features w.r.t. browser data, google chrome clearly wins as the number of features recorded for the chrome browser are highest.

Future Scope:

1. The dataset had numerous interesting entities to be identified further. For example, it would be interesting to see how the deployment type w.r.t. public vs private cloud method distributes w.r.t. open tickets. It is desirable that the public cloud should have less number of tickets when grouped under public cloud as it is harder to configure in the private cloud environment due to security breach issues and limitations.
2. Having a holistic understanding of all the technical aspects together would be a great analysis task where it would be interesting to see all the technical entities like operation systems, browser type, features, connection type, etc, are related to each other along with considerations given to the demographics and users.